CMP-SPRCP-75-42

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

U.S

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
HONG KONG, B.C.C.

OCTOBER 15-17, 1975

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CMP-SPRCP-75-42

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

No. 5954-5956
October 15-17, 1975

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

October 14, 1975 No. 5954

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

A Brief Discussion on Sung Chiang's Going to Liangshan

by

Huang Lien-ch'eng (黄连城) of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 20, 1975)

Sung Chiang was originally reluctant to go to Liangshan. On the first occasion, he accompanied Yen Shun and others to join the rebels "out of a whim" but did not really want to rebel. On his way there, when Shih Yung brought him a letter calling him home, Sung Chiang "wished that he could get home in one stride, and quickly took off alone." The second time, when Sung Chiang was being escorted to Chiangchou and was passing by Liangshanpo, he told the guards escorting him that "it would be better to make a detour of several extra li" so as to bypass Liangshan to avoid being "abducted." Later, when Liu T'ang came down from the mountain to rescue him and Ch'ao Kai advised him to join them, he actually showed displeasure, and bluntly said, "Elder brother, please talk no more of this, since it is something that would harass rather than flatter me.... If you will not agree to let me depart it would be better for you to kill me at once." How stubborn his attitude was!

Sung Chiang regarded going to Liangshan as "going against the law of Heaven and contravening the instructions of his father" and an act both "disloyal and unfilial." However, why did he eventually go to Liangshan? According to his own explanation, "Sung Chiang has no choice but to go to Liangshanpo."

This "no choice" embodies two different meanings.

The first meaning is that he is forced into going to Liangshan by another landlord faction. There is contradiction between Sung Chiang and

Kao Ch'iu. This kind of contradiction "is a struggle waged by one faction against another within the landlord class." In this struggle, he not only is unable to fulfill his "soaring ambition" of "achieving success and acquiring fame," but also has to suffer countless setbacks. First he is made homeless and cast adrift and later he is branded on both cheeks and banished to Chiangchou. After Sung Chiang has aired his grievances at the Hsünyang Restaurant, he is apprehended by the magistrate Ts'ai Chiu, son of Ts'ai Ch'ing, and sentenced to death. Finally Ch'ao Kai and the others have to raid the execution ground, turn Chiangchou upside down and rescue him. Under this situation, Sung Chiang actually has nowhere else to go, and he has no choice but to go to Liangshan.

Another meaning of this "no choice" is that he wants to make use of this force at Liangshan to build up his own power and to carry out another round of struggle against the other landlord faction. For the sake of rescuing him, the heroes of Liangshan ignored dangers, ventured into dangerous territory, raided the execution ground, turned the seat of the prefectural government upside down and helped him to settle his personal grudge. Sung Chiang realizes from this that the armed force of Liangshan is something he could use to his own advantage and he could "use the stronghold sheltered by smoke and water in Shantung to buy springtime in the Phoenix City." His becoming a bandit is for the sake of stepping down in future to attain high ranks and acquire great wealth. With the control of the insurgent army of Liangshan in his hands to struggle against Kao ch'iu, he could increase his capital and open up a shortcut for realizing his "soaring ambition."

Because he "has no choice but to go to Liangshan," despite his physical presence at Liangshan, he keeps the imperial court in mind and actively pushes a capitulationist line. In this "stronghold sheltered by smoke and water in Shantung" Sung Chiang, after a period of painstaking scheming, finally brings the peasant insurgent force down Liangshan to "pledge allegiance to the imperial court" for the purpose of buying for himself "springtime in the Phoenix City."

From his going to Liangshan to his subsequent capitulation, the series of activities carried out by Sung Chiang clearly show that he is a landlord element loyal to the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family.

* * *

Sung Chiang's Schemes and Power

by

Ch'ang Chen-sheng (常振生) and Yang Chün-ch'ing (杨俊青)
of the Yungting Machine Works, Peking Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 20, 1975)

In his so-called seditious poem, Sung Chiang brags that "in youth I studied hard the classics and history, and as I grow older I learn of schemes and power." Sung Chiang's loyalty to the sovereign and his capitulationism are mostly derived from his having "studied hard" the "classics and history," but we will not discuss that for the time being. What we are interested in is what are his "schemes and power."

In the first place, his "schemes and power" stand for the use of conspiratory methods to frame Ch'ao Kai and usurp leadership in the ranks of peasant insurgents. After worming his way into the insurgent forces at Liangshan, Sung Chiang tries to edge out Ch'ao Kai everywhere and to expand his own influence. Whenever any major military operation was carried out at Liangshan, he invariably would say, "Elder brother, since you are the head of the mountain stronghold, you must not act rashly." Under the cover of such words he stripped Ch'ao Kai of his power for making decisions in and directing major military operations. Afterward, he bluntly dispensed with even such excuses and would arbitrarily make decisions on such important matters as the assignment of duties at the mountain stronghold without consulting Ch'ao Kai. As the author of Water Margin says, "In order to make extensive plans to make our influence felt, it is necessary to rely on the proposals of Kung Ming (Sung Chiang)." Sung Chiang has the final say in all affairs of the mountain stronghold, and Ch'ao Kai is kept as a figurehead there. The fact that Sung Chiang has single-handedly exercised leadership at Liangshan, has fully exposed his sinister features as a conspirator in usurping power.

In the second place, his "schemes and power" stand for the practice of stealthily changing the slogan and Ch'ao Kai's insurrectional line. After unfurling the banner of rebellion, Ch'ao Kai wanted, as Chu Kuei said, "to play the role of a rival to the emperor of Great Sung." They defeated Ho T'ao, captured Huang An, fought against government troops, and made the cause of uprising at Liangshan red-hot. As soon as Ch'ao Kai died, Sung Chiang changed the name of the Chamber of Assembly for Justice into the Hall of Loyalty and Justice without consulting the other leaders and replaced the slogan of "opposing the emperor" into "carrying out the wish of Heaven."

In the third place, his "schemes and power" stand for "killing people" in the name of "justice." He pretended to shed tears after he killed the soldiers who could not forget the revolutionary tradition of Liangshanpo at the post-house in Ch'ench'iao. Later, he murdered Li K'uei who was full of the spirit of resistance with poison wine. All these despicable acts were carried out under the veil of "brotherly love" and cries of "justice." He

killed without leaving any bloodstain, and after inflicting injury upon others, he expected them to show gratitude for him. And so on and so forth.

Because Sung Chiang's "schemes and power" stem precisely from his having "studied hard the classics and history," they therefore can only be those intrigues and plots summed up by the reactionary exploiting classes on the decline in history. His "schemes" are for worming his way into the peasant army and usurping leadership in the revolution. His "schemes" are for using the "stronghold sheltered by smoke and water in Shantung" to buy "springtime in the Phoenix City," or for using the stifling of the peasant revolution to trade for an offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court and high office and rich emoluments. All capitulationists excel in practicing "schemes and power." In criticizing such capitulationists as Sung Chiang, we must also learn to recognize the "schemes and power" of the capitulationists.

* * *

From Opposing Corrupt Officials to Kowtowing to Corrupt Officials

by

Shih Li (石理) of a certain unit of the PLA units in Shenyang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 20, 1975)

There is this passage of description in the Water Margin: Kao Ch'iu was captured alive by the insurgent army of Liangshan and was taken to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice. "When Sung Chiang saw this, he hastened down the hall, helped him up.... kowtowed to him and said, 'We have been guilty of an unpardonable offense!'" Is it not contradictory for Sung Chiang, who all along professed his opposition to "officials abusing their authority while holding the reins of government and corrupt officials wielding full power," to actually kowtow to this "calumnious and glib crafty official" Kao Ch'iu? Actually, there is not a bit of contradiction.

Chairman Mao points out, "The Water Margin is against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor." Under the slogan of "carrying out the wish of Heaven," Sung Chiang was against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor. The emperor was the supreme ruler in feudal society and the general representative of the interests of the whole landlord class. "The emperor reigned supreme in the feudal state, appointing officials in charge of the armed forces, the law courts, the treasury and state granaries in all parts of the country and relying on the landed gentry as the mainstay of the entire system of feudal rule." It was precisely due to the patronage of the "Son of Heaven," Emperor Weitsung of Sung Dynasty, that the four "villainous ministers" Ts'ai Ching, T'ung Kuan, Kao Ch'iu and Yang Chien could run wild. Kao Ch'iu himself was a personal protege of Emperor Weitsung of Sung Dynasty, and from a personal attendant in the household, he rose rapidly to become Minister of War. Relying on his absolute authority, the Emperor himself led a life of vanity, luxury, debauchery and idleness. The working people who lived in the last years of Northern Sung "were not properly fed for a day although they worked diligently all year long, and their wives and children had to suffer from cold and hunger."

Sung Chiang dared not touch this supreme ruler of the feudal society in any way. He tried his utmost to embellish and extol Emperor Weitsung of Sung as "extremely holy and wise" and "full of magnanimity and virtue." He expressed his willingness to carry out the "wish" of the "heavenly dynasty" with Emperor Weitsung as the "Son of Heaven" and "to dedicate his life to serving the country faithfully and risk death ten thousand times without regrets." He was only dissatisfied with the "calumnious and glib officials" who "sealed off" the emperor and blocked his way to climb up the ladder.

The struggle between Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu was only a struggle waged by one faction against another within the landlord class. The reason that Sung Chiang opposed Kao Ch'iu was that the dictatorial ways of Kao Ch'iu had infringed upon the interests of Sung Chiang's faction of landlords and

prevented this faction of landlords from coming to power. Sung Chiang said that although he was "loyal, he could make no progress." What he meant was that although he was loyal to the emperor and wanted "to be patriotic to the country," he "could make no progress." In other words, he could not climb upward nor could he force his way into the clique in power. Why was Sung Chiang opposed to the corrupt officials? Here lies the main reason.

Under the leaderhship of Ch'ao Kai, the peasant army at Liangshan gathered together for justice and rebellion. Upon becoming a bandit, Sung Chiang pushed a political line that called for "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and opposing corrupt officials only, but not the emperor. He practiced revisionism in a big way. Because he was against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor, he turned the resistance of the peasantry against the whole landlord class into resistance against a few corrupt officials only. Because he was against corrupt officials only but not against the emperor, he naturally had to sue for peace and accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment.

When the insurgent forces of the peasants grew stronger and stronger and Sung Chiang himself also had the opportunity "to attain high ranks," he no longer opposed such corrupt officials as Kao Ch'iu. For the sake of obtaining an offer of amnesty and enlistment, he went so far as to kowtow to Kao Ch'iu and sought forgiveness from the landlords of the Kao Ch'iu faction. The fact that he first cursed and opposed and later fawned on and kowtowed to the same Kao Ch'iu has exposed the true features of this capitulationist Sung Chiang in opposing only corrupt officials but not the emperor.

No matter how many factional struggles had been waged between Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu, they both belonged to the landlord class and were essentially the same. They both were loyal to Emperor Weitsung and hated peasant uprisings with a vengeance. This was the foundation that led them to join in their evil doings. Faced with the roaring peasant uprisings, Kao Ch'iu and Sung Chiang individually adopted different tactics. Kao Ch'iu openly resorted to armed suppression with government troops in a vain attempt to extinguish the conflagration of peasant uprisings by force. But Sung Chiang wormed his way into the insurgent army to sow discord for disintegration, and to change the line and nature of the insurgent army, thus serving as the agent of the reactionary ruling class within the insurgent forces.

From opposing corrupt officials only, but not the emperor to kowtowing to corrupt officials and accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment, this is precisely the natural manifestation of the consistent stand of the landlord class taken by Sung Chiang.

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Shackles, "Laws and Institutions" and Vassals

by

Chu Hsiao-ting (朱肖鼎)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 20, 1975)

For the sake of promoting capitulationism, this book Water Margin has boldly and carefully portrayed Sung Chiang, a typical capitulationist responsible for the betrayal of the revolutionary cause of the peasants. It also has not overlooked what may appear to be the most insignificant "stage property" and could be said to have made painstaking effort in this connection.

Chapter 36 of the Water Margin describes Sung Chiang's banishment to Chiangchou. Before his departure he "was made to wear a light cangue and an official dispatch was signed at the court." When passing through Liangshanpo, Ch'ao Kai sent major and minor leaders "to wait at four routes" and intercept him. But when the commanders and fighters of the insurgent army wanted to "remove the cangue," he said, "what are you doing! This represents the laws and institutions of the state. How can it be tampered with!"

Sung Chiang went with his cangue to the Chamber of Assembly for Justice to meet Ch'ao Kai. When the leaders of Liangshanpo asked Sung Chiang "to remove the cangue" for a drink, he again refused to do so. On the first occasion, Sung Chiang "dared not tamper with" the cangue placed on his neck by the court, and on the second occasion, he "refused to remove it." Why did he refuse to let the others remove the cangue from him? His "reason" was: "This represents the laws and institutions of the state" and could never be tampered with.

"The state is nothing but an apparatus for the suppression of one class by another." The "laws and institutions" of a state have their clearcut class nature. They reflect the will of the ruling class and function as a compulsory force. The oppressed classes that want to make revolution must have the courage to abolish the "laws and institutions of the state" of the reactionary ruling classes. Whether the "laws and institutions" of the feudal state are boldly abolished or upheld has always been an aspect of the acute struggle between the two lines in the revolutionary movement of the peasants. Such brave men as Li K'uei and the three Juan brothers at Liangshan had the courage to show contempt for those "laws and institutions" reflecting the will of the reactionary ruling class and were not afraid to break away from them and crush them.

However, prostrating himself before the reactionary "laws and institutions" Sung Chiang tried desperately to uphold them. He obstinately refused to let the people at Liangshan remove his cangue. First, he wanted to show them that he would never violate the "laws and institutions of the state" or betray the imperial court by becoming a bandit. Second, he wanted to tell Ch'ao Kai and others by his own action that they had committed "heinous crimes" by resisting the prefectural government, and "going as far as to kill

government troops, and disdain and violate "the laws and institutions of the state." Later, when he passed through Muchiachuang on the way to Chiangchou, he permitted the two guards to remove his cangue. This was because there were no "outsiders" and unlike Ch'ao Kai, Sire Mu would not advise him to become a bandit nor had he any need to teach Sire Mu anything about not "breaking the laws and institutions of the state." From the attitude of Sung Chiang toward "the laws and institutions of the state," we can see his attitude toward the entire feudal system and the dictatorship of the landlord class, and that he is a loyal vassal to the feudal dynasty.

From Sung Chiang's willingness to wear the cangue before he became a bandit to his worming his way into Liangshan to actively promote capitulation and accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment; to his suppressing the peasant revolutionary forces led by Fang La and "wiping out the scourage" for the imperial court; to his accepting the "wine from the emperor" and poisoning Li K'uei before his death on the ground that the latter was "still unruly" and might "offend against his superiors and stir up trouble" after the death of Sung Chiang, thus removing another "potential threat" to the imperial court -- all vividly revealed the repulsive features of Sung Chiang as a loyal vassal to the reactionary and decadent feudal emperor.

Sung Chiang was not only willing to be a "vassal" to the "Son of Heaven" himself, but he also wanted to turn the revolutionary forces of the peasants at Liangshan into the vassals of the "Son of Heaven." After going to Liangshan, he deliberately imposed various spiritual shackles that represented the will of the reactionary ruling classes on the necks of the commanders and fighters of the peasant insurgent army. Sung Chiang flaunted the banner of "carrying out the wish of Heaven," advertised loyalty and justice, and used the world outlook of the landlord class that advocated "advancement in official career" and "leaving a name in history" to poison the commanders and fighters of the insurgent army. He wanted to make the oppressed classes capitulate to the reactionary ruling classes and forever remain the docile slaves of the reactionary ruling classes. As the Water Margin has deliberately and carefully molded such an outright capitulationist and embellished him in a thousand and one ways, this can only show that it is a teaching material by negative example for advocating capitulationism.

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LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

The Leadership Holds the Key To Popularizing Tachai-Type County

- a commentary by NCNA correspondent -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 28, 1975)

In 1964, Chairman Mao issued the great call "Learn from Tachai in agriculture." For the past eleven years and after experiencing the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Tachai spirit has gone deeper into the hearts of people. The Agricultural Conference of North China held in 1970 in particular, summed up and popularized the experience of Hsiyang county in learning from Tachai and in building Hsiyang into a Tachai-type county in three years, thus providing a good example to the whole country on how the experience of Tachai could be popularized in a county. Since then, a vigorous mass movement to learn from Tachai and catch up with Hsiyang has surged ahead. In the past five years, Hsiyang's experience has bloomed in more places throughout the country and the people of Hsiyang have taken new strides along the road of learning from Tachai and achieved new success.

At the national conference to learn from Tachai, Comrade Wang Chin-tzu, deputy secretary of the Hsiyang County Party Committee, described in his speech how the county had continued to advance along the socialist road by carrying forward the spirit of continuing the revolution and persisting in struggle. The experience gained by Hsiyang five years ago in successfully building the county into a Tachai-type county and the new experience accumulated in the past five years are treasures most valuable to us.

In 1970, the Jen-min Jih-pao pointed out in an editorial entitled, "Learn from Tachai in Agriculture": "The fact that Hsiyang county has become a Tachai county has brought a very sharp question before the leading comrades of all counties: Can you say that you cannot accomplish what Hsiyang has been able to accomplish? If this cannot be accomplished in one or two years, would three years do? Say four or five years!" At present, five years have elapsed. We are pleased to note that several hundred advanced counties in learning from Tachai have emerged throughout the country. They have taken practical action to give a loud answer to this question. Their revolutionary spirit and actual success signify that the movement to learn from Tachai has entered a new stage and that there is a bright future for developing socialist agriculture in China.

However, at present, there are many a counties which have not given satisfactory answers to the question put forward by the editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao. They have not taken big strides to learn from Tachai and overtake Hsiyang, and some even have not yet started on the way. This is mainly because some leading cadres have not learned the fundamental issues when learning from Tachai. Unlike Tachai they have not adhered to the Party's basic line, vigorously grasped the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, vigorously criticized revisionism and capitalism and vigorously

built socialism. They have neither ambition nor high hopes, nor the revolutionary spirit for fighting a battle of emancipation. This state of affairs is quite incompatible with the current situation.

The socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country are new every day and different every month, and socialist agriculture is developing with giant strides. However, we should note that the foundation of socialist agriculture is rather weak. The rate of agricultural development still cannot cope with the needs of large-scale development of the national economy. The situation is inspiring as well as pressing. While fully recognizing our achievements, we must also soberly take note of the new demands and new tasks put forward for us by the current situation.

For the sake of further implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic policies -- "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," and achieving the magnificent goal set by the 4th NPC to build our country into a modern socialist power before the end of this century, it is necessary for us to go all out, aim high and accelerate our pace so as to rapidly develop agriculture and raise grain output. This calls upon us to popularize Tachai's experience and build a Tachai-type county within a county, as Hsiyang county did, instead of being satisfied with having a few Tachai-type brigades or Tachai-type communes. Furthermore, people should not be content with a few Tachai-type countries in a province or a prefecture; they should work hard in the next three to five years to bring about more Tachai-type counties nationwide. This is a task of vital importance now confronting us."

Chairman Mao teaches us, "If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary Party." "Within the confines of a county, the county Party committee should play the principal leading role." In building more Tachai-type counties, the key lies in the county Party committees. This is a basic experience of Hsiyang, which was developed from a Tachai production brigade into a Tachai-type county. A county Party committee must be a leading organ as well as an executive organ. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and series of general and specific policies and working methods should be consistently adhered to by the county Party committees. To what extent has the leading body of the county Party committee been revolutionized? What orientation is adhered to? What road is taken? In short, whether Marxism or revisionism is carried out has a decisive role to play in the situation of revolution and production in a county. Just as Comrade Wang Chintzu has stated in his speech, "If there is to be revolution, there must be a county Party committee like the Party branch of Tachai which adheres to the socialist road and perseveres in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." "To tell whether or not the socialist revolution and construction are properly carried out in a county, it is necessary to see first whether our county committee has set the pace in taking the socialist road or issued a pass for capitalism."

In building Tachai-type counties, it is essential to keep a firm grip on the revolutionization of the leading body as Hsiyang county did. In the course of revolutionizing themselves, the Hsiyang County Party Committee persisted in struggle against the revisionist influence in the county

Party committee, against corruption by bourgeois ideas and against the influence of the force of habit of small production in the Party. They have persisted in reading and study and in the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor." Through these series of revolutionization measures, they have turned the county committee into a strong and effective leading body that really puts "daring," above all else, fights in unity and hence is able to lay a better hold on initiative in leading the movement to learn from Tachai. Here lies the fundamental reason that Hsiyang is able to uphold and carry forward the achievements of the Tachai-type county.

In his opening address at the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture, Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei has brought forward the question of popularizing Tachai-type counties as soon as possible and called for the mobilization of the whole Party to fight a hard battle. This call is directed not only toward the county-level leadership but also toward the leadership at all levels.

The county committee holds the key to whether or not a county could be built into a Tachai-type county. The prefectural committee and the provincial committee hold the key to whether or not a prefecture or a province could popularize the Tachai-type county as soon as possible. Only when the provincial or prefectural Party committee have strengthened their leadership in the movement to learn from Tachai, helped the leading bodies of the county Party committees revolutionize themselves ideologically, politically and organizationally, and seriously summed up and popularized the experiences of advanced counties in learning from Tachai could the Tachai-type counties spread from a spot to the whole area, from a few to a great many, and come into bloom and bear fruits everywhere.

The popularization of the Tachai-type county as soon as possible conforms to the need of the current situation and is also entirely possible to accomplish. In only three years time, Hsiyang has already been built into a Tachai-type county. Following Hsiyang's example, in five years time, there have emerged large numbers of advanced counties all over the country in learning from Tachai. The natural conditions among the majority of them are rather poor and some counties have long been backward in work. However, because they have seriously learned from Tachai and followed the example of Hsiyang, after four or five years or even just two or three years of hard and vigorous work, they have transformed their people, land and output and leaped into the rank of advanced counties in learning from Tachai. This shows that what Hsiyang and many advanced counties in learning from Tachai could accomplish can also be accomplished in other places.

Chairman Mao said 20 years ago: "The wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. So long as they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a Marxist-Leninist line and take an active attitude toward solving problems instead of evading them, any difficulty in the world can be overcome." We fully believe this. Now that we have the experiences of Hsiyang and of large numbers of advanced counties in learning from Tachai, so long as we master their basic experience,

maintain the same vigor and same enthusiasm, criticize revisionism and capitalism in a big way and vigorously build socialism, there is great hope and possibility for us to realize the popularization of the Tachai-type counties within the next three to five years.

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FOREST RESOURCES

It Is Imperative To Pay Attention to the Comprehensive Utilization of Forest Resources

- a commentary by NCNA correspondent -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 27, 1975)

With the development of socialist construction in China and constant improvement in the living standard of the people, there have appeared some contradictions in the relations of demand and supply concerning timber which occupies an important place in the national economy. To solve these contradictions, the fundamental measure is of course to protect existing forest resources. With rational felling taken as a prerequisite, we must energetically arouse the masses to plant trees and establish forests, extend forest resources and strive to increase timber output. But as is known to everybody, it takes a relatively long time for a planted tree to grow and yield timber. Therefore, the full utilization of China's existing forest resources to insure the proper and effective comprehensive utilization of forest resources has become an important way to solve this contradiction caused by the incompatibility of the need for production of timber.

There is a lot to be said about the comprehensive utilization of forest resources. It is reckoned that only 65 percent of a felled tree can be sawed into undressed wood, and only 70 percent of the undressed wood can be cut into boards or lumber. When the boards and lumber are processed into finished woodwork, around half of the timber is further reduced to scraps. Thus, from the felling of a tree to its being processed into finished products, lots of branches and twigs, stumps, cut boards, shavings, sawdust and other odds and ends are left. If these leftovers are gathered together and fully used, they are equal to one-fourth of the total annual timber output of the whole country. What a great potential this is!

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers and cadres on our forestry front have scored gratifying results in the promotion of the comprehensive utilization of forest resources and created very useful experience. At present, our forest-product industry, devoted to the comprehensive utilization of timber, has made some initial headway in the scale of development, and the various kinds of artificial boards and up to 100 kinds of timber products, chemical products and other forest products produced have become important commodities indispensable to industry, agriculture, communications and industry and national defense construction and to people's livelihood. For instance, many areas have made use of branches and twigs, ends cut off from logs and boards, shavings and other unused and discarded materials to produce various kinds of artificial boards which have a number of strong points because they are of hard quality and even in structure, do not contract or expand much, are sound-proof and stand wear and tear. One cubic meter of artificial board can be used in place of three to five cubic meters of timber. Besides, it has a wider range of use than natural wood, and its use value is higher. In recent years, when building ocean-going vessels, passenger ships for inland rivers, passenger

cars and vehicles, and in various kinds of civilian construction work, our country has made wide use of artificial boards in place of timber. In various places, fine furniture of all descriptions has been made with artificial boards and has been welcomed by the masses. Also, the wood pulp made with branches, twigs and other leavings have effectively helped expand the source of raw material for the paper-making industry. Various places have also made use of barks, fruit shells, fruit, resin, tree roots, etc., to produce a large number of chemical products required by industry. All this vividly shows that there is a broad scope for the comprehensive utilization of forest resources in China.

What are the ideological obstacles that at present stand in the way of the development of the comprehensive utilization of forest resources?

One is that the cadres of some areas and departments hold that as the timber production workload is heavy and as a proper job must also be done in the regeneration of the felled areas, not much time or energy can be devoted to comprehensive utilization.

This is a one-sided idea. The T'iensheng Forestry Bureau of Heilungkiang Province -- an advanced unit in the comprehensive utilization of forest resources in the whole country -- has carried forward the spirit of self-reliance and organized the workers' family dependents to go to the hills to make comprehensive utilization with emphasis placed on the utilization of twigs and shavings. Since 1970, without expanding the felled area, the timber production target has been overfulfilled from year to year. It has also produced over 55,000 cubic meters of woodsheets with twigs and a large quantity of boards for making packing cases, small wooden furniture, fiber boards, charcoal and other products. This is equal to the production of an additional 100,000 cubic meters of timber for the country or close to the present annual timber output of this bureau. The utilization rate of timber leftovers is over 50 percent. The proper clearance of the forest plantations not only helps prevent the calamity of forest fire but also regeneration work. This has rejuvenated an enterprise of over 20 years' standing. Many similar cases show that lumbering, regeneration of felled areas and the comprehensive utilization of timber do not stand against one and another but represent the dialectical relations of mutual promotion.

Another ideological obstacle standing in the way of the comprehensive utilization of forest resources is that some people fear that this cannot be done for lack of money and equipment.

The promotion of the comprehensive utilization of forest resources naturally calls for some equipment and investment but it should be perceived that prominent results can be obtained in this field without expending much money and effort.

Taking Tach'ing as an example, the Canton Municipal Timber Comprehens[illegible]ve Utilization Factory worked vigorously and assiduously. With an investment o[illegible]y 2,500,000 yuan, it built in a little more than two years a fibe[illegible]bo[illegible] workshop with an annual production capacity for 2,000 tons of fiber board. The plant was put on stream in 1970, and by 1974, its output had risen to [illegible]ver

4,100 tons. In the past few years, it made use of cuttings from boards, branches and twigs and other waste products to produce over 20,000 tons of fiber boards, equivalent to an additional output of over 110,000 cubic meters of timber. The timber utilization rate amounted to 94 percent.

In short, as long as we persist in promoting the policy of self-reliance and hard struggle, comprehensive use can be made of forest resources.

The comprehensive utilization of forest resources has become an indispensable item to the country in economic construction at present. It is something dictated by circumstances and is also something that can be made better and better. The key to continued progress in this work lies in the attention paid by the leadership. It is imperative to make a success of such work and bring it to the plane of consistently adhering to the Party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results." We must realize that "economy is one of the fundamental principles of socialist economy."

Fukien Province paid no attention to the comprehensive utilization of forest resources before the great proletarian cultural revolution. After making revolutionary mass criticism in the great cultural revolution, it raised its consciousness in consistently adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Since 1971, it has strengthened its leadership over the comprehensive utilization of forest resources and made overall arrangements from the guideline and relevant tasks to investment and equipment, thus bringing about a new situation in the comprehensive utilization of forest resources. By 1974, the forest industry of the whole province had used the scraps and leftovers from lumbering and timber processing to produce over 17,600 cubic meters of artificial boards and 55,800 tons of resin. The total output value obtained through comprehensive utilization of timber accounted for 39.7 percent of the total industrial output value of the forestry industry of the whole province.

In order to rapidly develop the comprehensive utilization of forest resources, apart from strengthening leadership, it is also necessary to adopt a series of correct methods. Based on the experience of various places, these methods boil down to the following: We must put the emphasis on the forest area and things of medium and small sizes. We must combine modern and indigenous methods according to local conditions and boldly arouse the masses.

In the past, the Mangshan Forest Farm of Ichang county, Hunan Province, left thousands of cubic meters of scraps and logs that could not be shipped away to rot every year. Since 1961, the forest farm has set up a processing factory for the comprehensive utilization of timber. Through collecting and making use of branches and twigs and decaying scraps, it has processed and produced for the country every year nearly 2,000 cubic meters of semi-finished and finished products. This is equivalent to half of the trees felled by this forest farm.

Many facts show that the comprehensive utilization of forest resources in the forest areas has many advantages: (1) With processing done on the spot, the transportation volume can be reduced and the transportation burden of the traffic department lightened; (2) the costs of production can be reduced and

the burden on the consumers lightened; (3) the utilization rate of bamboo and timber can be raised to create wealth for the state, accumulate more funds for the forest farms and speed up the pace of development in forestry.

Our country has a superior social system as well as rich forest resources. So long as we persist in consistently adhering to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, go all out and aim high, the comprehensive utilization of forest resources can surely be more rapidly developed to make a still greater contribution toward our cause of socialist construction.

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NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Gives Grand National Day Reception in Name of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, gave a grand reception here this evening in the name of chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council, warmly celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was held at the great hall of the people. a huge portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, flanked on either side by the national flag of the people's republic of china, was hung in the middle of the backdrop over the rostrum at the banquet hall.

among the more than 4,000 people present at the reception were chinese leaders; leading members of departments of the party, the government and the chinese people's liberation army; representatives of all fronts in peking; representatives of the participants in the national conference on learning from tachai and the third national games, as well as friends from the five continents.

attending the banquet were party and state leaders yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chu teh, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien; vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference shen yen-ping; and president of the supreme people's court chiang hua.

distinguished guests attending the reception and seated at the main table were:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk;

phoumi vongvichit, general secretary of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs of the provisional national union government of laos, and madame phoumi vongvichit;

iosif banc, leader of the romanian party workers' delegation, alternate member of the executive political

committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the secretariat of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the central council of workers' control of economic and social activity;

m. m. khalid, leader of the pakistan sports delegation, minister of law and parliamentary affairs and president of the eighth asian games federation;

ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam;

maco bleta, leader of the albanian scientific and technical cooperation delegation and vice-minister of industry and mining;

chang chun sop, leader of the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe and vice-minister of culture and art of the democratic people's republic of korea;

esa timonen, leader of the civil aviation delegation of the finnish government and minister of communications;

erik filip lundberg, president of the royal swedish academy of science;

zentaro kosaka, former foreign minister and liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives of japan, and his wife;

hyun jun kauk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife;

hamad abdul aziz aydi, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking; and

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association.

mr. shang chen and his wife now in peking on a visit to his home land were also seated at the main table.

when chinese party and state leaders and the distinguished foreign guests entered the banquet hall amid joyful music, the hall burst into a warm prolonged ovation.

the reception started with the band playing the national anthem of the people's republic of china. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping made a toast amid warm applause.

he said: "the chinese people are greeting the glorious festival of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in an excellent situation at home and abroad."

he said: "at the time of joyous celebration of this festival, i wish to extend, on behalf of our great leader chairman mao, the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council of the p.r.c., our warm congratulations and cordial greetings to the people of all nationalities in our country fighting on the various fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland. it gives us chinese people particular joy that samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme sihanouk have, after their glorious return to cambodia, come over in time to join us in our national day celebrations. we wish to express warm welcome to them, and also to the other friends from various countries of the five continents and our compatriots from overseas."

the vice-premier continued: "in the past year, our people of all nationalities, persisting in the party's basic line under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, consolidated and expanded the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and started a nation-wide upsurge of mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the proletarian dictatorship in our country has become more consolidated and the cause of our socialist construction more prosperous. our great socialist motherland is now in an important period of historical development. the people of the whole country must continue to follow chairman mao's important instructions, study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, promote stability and unity and boost the national economy. our people of all nationalities must continue to persist in independence and self-reliance and work hard in the spirit of seizing the day and seizing the hour for the attainment of the magnificent goal of building china into a powerful socialist country before the end of the century. we are determined to liberate taiwan and accomplish the great cause of reunifying our motherland."

in conclusion, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said: "the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and the situation is excellent. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become the irresistible trend of our era. at the same time, the two superpowers are contending with each other with ever greater intensity. the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. pursuing the strategic policy 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony', the chinese people must get prepared in every way against the growing danger of a new world war and, together with the people of the world, carry the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism through to the end."

the reception was permeated with a happy atmosphere of unity and victory.

present at the reception were experts of various countries who are helping with china's socialist construction, and heads and military attaches of various diplomatic missions in peking.

List of Leading Members of Various Departments, Representatives of All Circles Attending National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

following is the list of leading members of various departments and representatives of all circles who joined party and state leaders at the reception here this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china:

members and alternate members of the central committee of the communist party of china: ting kuo-yu, ma ning, yu sang, yu hui-yung, wang cheng, wang hung-kun, wang shou-tao, fang yi, teng ying-chao, kung chao-nien, feng hsuan, tien wei-hsin, liu wei, liu hsing-yuan, liu hsiang-ping, liu hsi-chang, chu mu-chih, lu yu-lan, chuang tse-tung, chen shih-chu, chen hsien-jui, chen chi-han, chen mu-hua, tu ping, li ta, li chiang, li ta-chang, yang teh-chih, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang tsung-hsun, chang wei-min, chang yi-hsiang, hsiao ching-kuang, chou hung-pao, lin li-yun, lo ching-chang, chin tzu-min, chu chia-yao, keng piao, chien chih-kuang, chien cheng-ying, kuo yu-feng, chin chi-wei, tao lu-chia, chi peng-fei, tsao li-huai, su yu, fu chuan-tso, peng shao-hui, hsieh ching-yi, lu jui-lin, tsai hsiao, tsai shu-mei, liao cheng-chih, ma ming, ma hsiao-liu, wang liu-sheng, wang ching-sheng, shih shao-hua, liu hsi-yao, hsiang chung-hua, chu kuang-ya, hsiao ke, wu chung, yang kuei, yang po-lan, yang chun-sheng, yang fu-chen, chang ling-pin, chang shih-chung, chang chi-hui, sung shih-lun, hu wei, yao yi-lin, tang liang, tang wen-sheng, chien hsueh-sen, kao shu-lan, chu hui-fen, kang lin, huang wen-ming, huang tso-chen and hsieh chen-hua;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress: ma cheng-chieh, ma chun-ku, wang kuan-lan, wang yeh-chiu, wang tao-yi, teng chu-min, ou tang-liang, pei shih-chang, shih liang, pai shou-yi, liu ta-nien, liu wen-hui, liu fei, chu liang-tsai, chu yun-shan, chuang hsi-chuan, yen chi-tzu, yang tung-chun, yang pei-lien, wu yu-hsun, wu teng-hsi, wu teh-feng, [illegible] yu-niang, chen tzu-sheng, chen yi-sung, li yen-lu,

li chu-kuei, chang wen-yu, wu hsin-yu, mao yi-sheng, lin chiao-chih, lo shu-chang, chi fang, chou hui-fen, chao chung-yao, chao chun-chen, jung yi-jen, hu tzu-ang, hu sheng, hu yu-chih, yin cheng-chung, hao liang, kang ke-ching, liang chi-chuan, tung chia-keng, tung chi-wu, fu yu-fang, fu chiu-tao, tung ti-chou, tseng sheng, tseng chih and hsieh li-fu;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference: yu shu-teh, wang tzu-kang, wang yun-sheng, wang hsueh-wen, wang hsueh-ying, wang chao-hua, sun chi-meng, sun hsiao-tsun, wang chin-hsiang, su tzu-heng, li chang, li kuo-wei, li shu-ying, yang chi-ching, ho chang-kung, chang tzu-yi, chang hsiao-chien, chen wei-chi, chin ju-pai, chou shih-kuan, chou shih-ti, chu wu, chao pu-chu, chao tsung-ao, hu ke-shih, yu ta-fu, chung hui-lan, wen chia-szu, kuo hua-jo, tang tien-chi, yuan jen-yuan, hsu po-hsin, hsu chu-po, sa kung-liao, tsao chu-ju, tseng hsien-chih, cheng tan and lai chi-fa;

leading members of various departments under the c.p.c. central committee: chang yao-tzu, mao wei-chung, lung hsu, lai kuei, tsao chuan-fu, yu kuang, liu chien, chen chien, hsiao kuang, li shu-huai, chang chen-liang, li chien, chia pu-pin, wang chang-pai, cheng ping-nien, li pu-hsin, chang hsiang-shan, shen chien, hsiung hsiang-hui, li li-yin, yang yao-nan, wang tao-chiang, liu chih-han, yu hung-pao, liu yu-fa, tung hsiao-peng, hu chiao-mu, hsu chien-sheng, meng ping-shan, lin chao-mu, lu ying, pan fei, hsiao tse-yao, hsiao mu, miao hai-ling, mu ching, li chien-chiu, peng ti, teng kang, wang shou-jen, tung lin, li che-fu, mao teh-hou, chin chao, mo ai, ma pei-wen, chang chang-hai, cheng fang-wu, wu pao-hua, cheng chang-an, wang hui-teh, chang chung-shih, yeh chih-hsin, li chun-ming, chen hsiang-wen, liu an-yuan, li pao-kuang, chou chi-tsai, fan hua-min, yang shih-jung, su chien, huang ching-hsi, su yu-han, shen ping-chen, kang ying-chung, chang hsueh-mao and wang shao-ping;

leading members of the government departments: han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, ma wen-po, ho ying, yu chan, wang ping-nan, lin hu-chia, yuan pao-hua, ku ming, ku hsiu-lien, tuan yun, li jen-chun, han kuang, sung yang-chu, peng min, hsieh pei-yi, liu jang-teng, shih yi-chih, chang chi-jui, lin hai-yun, chai shu-fan, chou hua-min, chen chieh, wang yao-ting, cheng yi-shan, han tsung-cheng, shih lin, li ke, chen mao, sha feng, yang li-kung, lo yu-chuan, chang chen-hsiu, chen shao-kun, tang ke, yeh chih-chiang, chang chen-chiang, chou tzu-chien, hsu pin-chou, ma yi, li pen-hai, li chueh, niu shu-shen, shen wen-chang, li chi-tai, fan ying, peng shang-yu, liu yin, kao chun, wang tien-fu, li cheng-fang, chen jui-ting, hsiao chien-kuang, pien chiang, liu fang, wang yi, wang yang, chiang hsiao-chu, wang hsing, lu ping, hsu chin-chiang, li chien-ping, chung tzu-yun, tsou tung, chang chen, sun hsiao-feng, li yi-lin, tu hsing-yuan, chang pin, liu hsiang-san, hsieh hsin-ho, chiao shan-min, wang yi-chih, wan li, liu chien-chang, kuo lu, li hsin, yu mei, ma yao-chi,

peng teh-ching, chung fu-hsiang, chu chun-ho, pai shu-hsin, chang ching-fu, chen hsi-yu, wang ping-chien, chiao pei-hsin, sung kuei-lan, fan tzu-yu, kao hsiu, chao fa-sheng, lin yung-ching, wang man-tien, liu ching-tang, chou jung-hsin, li chi, chien hsin-chung, huang shu-tse, chiang hui-lien, chao cheng-hung, yin chung-wei, tien wen-hui, li ching-chuan, lu chin-tung, li meng-hua, huang chung, hu yao-pang, wang kuang-wei, liu hua-ching, wu heng, wang chien-chung, liu chung-yang, chen kuo-tung, niu yin-kuan, kuo shih-jung, yu fu-kao, fang chiang, tsou chia-hua, liu szu-li, wu ching-tung, li meng-fu, liu ping-ching, chia lu-feng, chiao su-fen, hsiung fu, yu kuang-yuan, teng li-chun, lin hsiu-teh, liu yang-chiao, sung yi-ping, li shih-an, liu tsun-hsin, shen chen-tung, li chang-ju, hsu kuang-hsiao, chao cheng-feng, peng tse-fang, wu chung-chao, yang chen-ya, liu chi-ping, sun ta-kuang, li kai-hsin, kang yung-ho, pai hsiang-yin, wang ta-chun, lu tu, jao hsing, liu ying-yung, su chan, yueh chih-chien, liu ta, liu cheng-tung, chu yi, lu tung, yang chueh, liu tsu-chun, li jen-lin, hsiao peng, tseng han-chou and ho lan-chieh;

Leading members of various general departments, the science and technology commission for national defence, various services and arms, military academies, the peking units and peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army: yang cheng-wu, wang shang-jung, ho cheng-wen, wu hsiu-chuan, liang pi-yeh, hsu li-ching, fu chung, huang yu-kun, chang chen, ho cheng, chang yuan-pei, li yuan, feng yung-shun, chang ju-kuang, sun hung-chen, tsao szu-ming, li chen, pai hsiang-kuo, jao cheng-hsi, chang hsien-yueh, li yao, li hsueh-san, lo jui-ching, tan cheng, chen tsai-tao, wang chien-an, chang ai-ping, hsiao hsiang-jung, lo yuan-fa, liu tao-sheng, ma chung-chuan, wang wan-lin, tu yi-teh, lu jen-tsan, cheng kuo-chung, yu li-chin, chang ting-fa, cheng chun, kao hou-liang, chou piao, kao tsun-hsin, hsieh liang, kuang yu-min, li hsin, hsiang shou-chih, chen ho-chiao, liao cheng-mei, liu yu-kuang, huang hsin-ting, mo wen-hua, ho chin-nien, chang wen-chou, tan shan-ho, hsu kuo-hsien, hu chi-tsai, wang yao-nan, wu ke-hua, lu cheng-tsao, kuo wei-cheng, tzu hsiu-lin, tsui tien-min, wang kuei-teh, hsiao hua, kao jui, wang hsin-ting, yen kuei-yao, tuan su-chuan, yang chen, hsieh ming, nieh chi-feng, teng hai-ching, fu chung-pi, hsiao wen-chiu, huang chen-tang, li chung-chi, tsou ping-kuang, tai ching-yuan, chiang wen and chai cheng-wen;

Leading members of the peking municipal party committee, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and municipal organizations of workers, youth, women and workers' militia: liu shao-wen, wang lei, yang shou-shan, liu chuan-hsin, chia ting, hsu yun-pei, chao peng-fei, tsao hsien-po, chang chih-kuo, yu chung-hao, li chin-hua, hsu kuang, liu kuei-ying and suo lien-sheng.

Also present were: kung yuan, chiang nan-hsiang, li cho-jan, hsu li-chun, li chih-chung, teng tien-tao, sung

jen-chiung, ouyang chin, cheng tzu-hua, chou lin, chia chi-yun, jen pai-ko, liu chun, liu shu-chou, chin cheng, chang tse, liu ching-fan, chang yun, tai chi-min, ho lien-chih and chen tsung-ying, ma wen-jui, chiang yi-chen, chen man-yuan, li yi-mang, chi yen-ming, shih hsi-min, liu pai-yu, hsu ping-yu, ling yun, yen yu-min, hsu ti-hsin, hsueh mu-chiao, wang shih-kuang, tseng yung-chuan, chia shih, ho piao, chiang chi-hsien, kao teng-pang, wu liang-ping, lien kuan, yang hsiu-feng, tan kuan-san, wang wei-kang, tseng chuan-liu, chang chia-fu, pan chi, chen chung-ching, chang chao, tan tung, wu po, peng ming-chih, chang tien-yun, li tien-huan, sung lieh, li shou-hsuan, hsiung po-tao, li chen, lin yueh-chin, hsueh ming, wei chuan-tung, li yi-min, liu shao-wen, sun yi, tsao kuang-hua, liu ke, wang chi-cheng, yu man-yun, chung chi-kuang, lo hua-sheng, cheng tien-hsiang, chen ke-han, fan chin and tsui yueh-li;

representatives of industrial, agricultural, commercial and service trades circles, combat heroes and outstanding fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, advanced workers, educated youth settled in the countryside and red guards: kuo pi-kung, pai shu-mao, li yung-kuei, chen kuang-wen, chen fang, chu ping-yang, yao chien-ping, chiang fu-chang, liu man-tun, li hsiang-yi, chen ching-tai, chang jun-tien, wu chi-hsiu, sun ai, huang ching, kao feng-chi, chen chi-nien, chang wen-fen, hsieh chin-ching, yao hsiao-kuang, li tung-sheng, wang chiu-tai, ti yung-ho, kuo wei, tung tsai, li teh-shih, wang feng-yun, teng chien-min, chao pi-hui, li chung-hsu, kao teh-yung, yang teh-tsai, teng chieh, yin hsin-min, chu ke-jung, wang chih-chia, tien yu-ling, an ching-huan, chang chih-hua, chai hsiu-chih, hsu shu-chen, sun cheng-fang, wang fu-ching, wang chien, jen yung-yi, yu hung-chieh, hsu shu-hua, wang cheng-hua, wu hsing-yao, li lu-jung, han cha-hsien, ma li, liu chung-chien, pai su-o, yu li-hsin, yang kuei-ching, chang shao-chou, li chih-peng, chiu tien-ying, hsiao yung-lai, chen hou-ti, sun shu-chin, lo yu-feng, chou ping-tung, tung chu-chin, jen kuei-sen, tu chi, lu kuei-hsueh, chen fu-han, kuan chi-lung, han shu-wang, yang kuo-tung, tsai chun-hsiang, tsung hua-chin, feng tzu-hsiu, chang chin-ying, chin shu-en, li hsing-wen, yang yung-hung, chang su-lan, wang yu-ju, wang yen-sheng, chou hsiu-liang, chang jui, fu fa-yung, tsui chih-min, li pei-ching, ma hsing-lan, che feng-ting, liu chiu-nien, lin pen-hou, liu chen-shan, fu erh-min, chang han-ying, chiang pao-an, fu yu-lan, huang min-wei, han pao-ching, wang chen-chien, pan cheng-li, wang chuan, ting chien-chi, chang fang-ching, kang chung-fang, wang pao-kuei, hsieh chih-chiao, wang hsueh-li, chiang chin-tsai, chang shih-wen, chang kuang-li, kuo chen-hai, li shan-ching, wang kuang-fu, wan chi-ying, chao chan-lu, li pao-chih, wan tai-hsing, lo hsiu-fen, chang yin-hua, jen heng-tai, huang shou-chen, li fang, yi cheng-hsun, cheng yuan-ching, kuo yung-to, pai shu-min, wang chien-ming, wang chia-yang, chang pai-fa, sun hung-min, chou jung-kuo, li li-kung, pai meng-hsiang, hsing jen-hsien, chen yung-hsiang, yin wei-chen, kuo li-yun, wang ya-lan, li chin, lu chun-lin,

liu kung, chu tsung-yi, wang chun-o, yu liang, chao chih-hsi, wang cheng-kuei, yen pao-chiang, keng chun-pu, teng yung-chuan, chou shu-fen, chang ping-yi, chia chen-fang, chang kuang-tseng, wang teh-hsiu, han hsing-lien, hsu ching-wen, chang hsiu-fang, chang hsiu-lan, yang hsi-shun, hsu kuei-yi, pai chun-yun, wang chao-man, wang shih-pin, chao chen-tsai, li chen-tung, fang cheng-liang, chao shou-hsun, chang ping-kuei, chang hsi-tien, tu pao-jung, chang chun-hsiang, han hsiu-lan, ting cheng-tsung, chiao ke-chung, hsu jun, wang chin-lung, tuan pao-cheng, wu hao, chi jung-chih, wang tung-o, li teng-chih, li hung-tsai, huang yung, wang chi-wen, tsao yu-chih, liu chien-wei, yuan chen-kang, sun pao-jung, shan kuo-chang, tsao shu-mei, yang teh-tsai, meng fan-chi, liu ping-hsiang, chang li-chu, chia teh-chin, wang jui-ching, na ting-chih, kuo hsien-jui, huang shuai, liu chieh, li chung-chi, wei lai-kuo, tien yu-hsiang, li chen-kuo, tien hsin-chin, yeh hung-hai, sugjima, fa yung-hung, ko hsiang-ming, yao chen, wang ching-chun, kao hung-sheng, hu pin, li chien-hsun, chu kuo-li, chiu yun-lung, chang yung-teh, cheng lien-hsiang, ma hsin-fa, liu hung-chih, liu pao-ke, wang mei-hsia, huang jo-tsai, shih chen-lung, chia peng-ho, pai shang-chiang, chiang jen-ching, niu chi-yuan, chang yin-kang, yang li-ju, chu fu-tseng, jung chung-an, li tien-yuan, ting kuo-jung, tso ping, chu pei-lan, shang hua, li ching-chi, wang lan-fen, ma hsing-ko, chang kai-feng, weng tai-mao, li ying, chao yuan-fang, kao chih-yu, hsu hua, kao ming-shu, chiang hsien-neng, li kung-yu, sun ju-lin and wu shih-ching;

representatives of science and technology and education circles: hsu chieh, chen yu-chuan, chang ping-hsi, sun tien-ching, ku kang-lo, tai nien-tzu, yeh yao-hsien, ho ou-li, li chien-chih, chen yung-ling, chin shan-pao, cheng chun-shu, lu ta, li shih-ying, shen hua-sheng, sun teh-ho, hou hsiang-lin, chai kuang-ming, huang hung-ning, chen chien-yuan, chen ping-chiang, shen erh-yen, hsiao ming-kuei, shen hung, hua kuo-chu, huang chin-kang, wang chun-sun, chiang sheng-chieh, teng chia-hsien, wang cheng-shu, chen yung-min, chang chih, shen tsu-hsien, wei ming-yi, feng shih-chang, wu erh-chen, hu han-chuan, yang chien-li, hsu kung-ting, tang chung-wen, yu kai, pan fu-lan, peng shih-lu, liang min-huan, jen hsin-min, lin tung-chi, kung wen-sen, huang wei-lu, chen tsung-sheng, tsai chin-tao, chin yu-jung, yang chia-chih, sun chia-tung, liang shou-pan, cheng ping-sen, mao ho-nien, chou wan-chun, yang hui-fang, huang yun-chi, tu yen-sun, chang wen-chih, liu chi-chou, sha ching-lin, lin pao-hsien, pan chang-ching, teng yang, yao yung-yang, chien chia-chih, wang teh-chao, chien san-chiang, wang shun-tung, shih ju-wei, liu ta-kang, peng huan-wu, chang [illegible]-chiu, tao shih-yen, hu han, wang shou-kuan, chen ching-[illegible], teng shu-hui, ku teh-chen, huang ping-wei, feng kang, [illegible] hsiu-jung, chiu jung-ching, tang yi-huan, liu li-chen, [illegible]ang feng, li chi-yung, kuo ta-li, chao chi-pin, hsia [illegible], tang tao, ku chi-kang, lu shu-hsiang, jen chi-yu, wu shih-chang, fu mao-chi, weng tu-chien, ho lin, feng chih,

ho chi-fang, ting sheng-shu, yu ping-po, yen chung-ping, li shu, han yu-tung, chiang chun-chen, cheng kai-chia, chen fang-yun, yang huan, liu chih-ying, chen hsin, liu en-lan, wang yin-wei, li lino-ling, li pin, fan ko, sung li-sheng, yao chieh, hsieh kuo-liang, lu ying-chung, wu su-hsuan, ku kuo-piao, chang wei, huang kun, wang teh-kung, liu chun-tu, pan shang-tsung, hsia cheng-yun, chang chih-yi, hsu yen-an, chou yi-liang, hsiao chang, lo tiao-yu, hsu ho, liu ai-feng, yao li, lou shih-chin, yeh lai-shih, tai po-tao, chen shu-liang, wang lien-lung, chih chun, liu hung-ju, hsu lin, wu chan-hai, shih shu-fen, liu ping, chang shih-ying, chen ching-liang, fu ching-chih, kao yi, kuo yu-heng, li yun-kuei, wang chen-chien, shen shih-tuan, chin chao-tien, sung yung-chuan, kuan yu-lung, wang chih-yao, to lin-tao, su lin, li li, hsu sheng, li mei-hua, hua yu-nien, li pao-chun, li shu-hsin, tsang hsiao-shih, wu teh-yen, yeh pei-ta, chang yi, liu chuang-yeh, ting ting-wu, sun ching-yu, cheng szu-yu, fang tao-lin, tsao tseng-kuei, chen kuei-fu, chang ming-shan, hung hsueh-tuan, chao yu-chin, liu kuei-fang, chan hsin-tse, che wen-huan, yang chi-jun, chao chen-teh, sung chin-lan, wang tao-hsiang, chen ai-pi, wu ching-chuan, mu hsiang-jung, ho ching-fen, hsiao ying, wang yu and chao sung-ling;

representatives of cultural and art circles: wu yin-hsien, hou tsai-lin, hu ko, yuan shui-pai, ya ma, wang tzu-cheng, lu jen-min, chang po-fan, yuan shih-hai, kao yu-chien, li chin-chuan, liu chang-yu, feng chih-hsiao, li kuang, tu chin-fang, hsueh ching-hua, li cheng-hsiang, wang kuo-hua, yu lei-ti, tu ming-hsin, ma yun-hung, pai shu-hsiang, chang chun-tseng, tan fu-ying, yang chun-hsia, chang chun-chiu, chao yen-hsia, ma yung-an, chou chung-chun, keng chi-chang, li teh-lun, liu chuang, liu shih-kun, liang mei-chen, hu sung-hua, tsui wei, hsieh tieh-li, chien chiang, yu yang, li wen-hua, hsieh fang, chien hsiao-chang, shih mei-yin, wang chia-chen, hsu li, li ching-teh, kao sheng-lin, ku yuan, liu kai-chu, chao feng, chung ching-chih, kuo lan-ying, kang mien-tsung, chang chun, hsiao chih, li huan-chih, ma ko, li hsi-fan, tai ai-lien, tsao peng, shih chung-chin, mao hui-fang, ling kuei-ming, lin yang-yang, chu wei, liu teh-hai, min hui-fen, yu hsun-fa, wu yen-tse, ma yu-mei, wang chang-yuan, chao hui-ying, ku chi-lan, chen ya-ting, chen chi-tung, wang hsin-kang, ma yu-tao, jemile, yongsi, ku wei, chang jui, yuan yeh, cheng hsiang-chuan, han yu-chieh, fan yu-mei, chang chiang, wang pao-chang, li yin-pu, chang yueh-nan, sun ta-fang, kuo hung, niu chang, yang wen-chih, sang yeh-sung, kao hung, chang hung-hsuan, teng yu-hua, ho yu-fang, huyen sheng, ma chi, hou pao-lin, liu hui-chin, tsao yu, hao jan, chang sung-ho, wang kuo-tung, tan chih-yuan, chao shih-pu, kuan hsueh-tseng, yu shih-chih, liu yu-ling, ma tai, yang hsiao-ting, li hsueh-ao, tsaidan choma, tsai yao-hsien, li hung-yun, tai chung-ming, yeh tsai-hua, pan feng-hsia, liu kuang-hui, chang chi-ching, li li-hung, kuo yun-tao, lang hsien-fen, yu shu-chen,

rabiye memet, mu lan, huang jen-shun, lu chi, chou wei-chih, szutu hui-min, hua chun-wu, chang keng and wu hsueh;

representatives of press and publication circles: liu chih-ping, hsiao hang, tsui chi, tai feng, yang yang, li chien-feng, chang chao, tu hsiu-hsien, chang pi-hua, wang chin, tao hsi-lu, shen chu-sen, wang yu-chang, mi jung-yun, chang wan-shu, hu hsi-tao, chou kuo-chuan, chang chih-hui, lu jung-sheng, ma chi-kao, li hua, chou hai-ying, yang chao-chin, chang li-fu, sung hsiu-ying, hsu kai-hsiang, chin feng, chiang shou-yi, chang ming-tan, wang hsi, lung chien, chen han-po, chien feng, wang yi, yen wen-ching, shao yu, chin sha, sun shen, jen ching-teh, hua nan, shen ting-hua, kao fan, hsu chun, chu pen-hui, chao cheng-ching, chiu yung-sheng, li yeh and tien yu-shun;

representatives of health circles: lu chih-chun, yueh mei-chung, liao chia-chen, chang yi-fang, yang chun, huang chia-szu, chang yun, wu chieh-ping, tao shou-chi, wu huan-hsing, chen po-chuan, ma hai-teh (george hatem), fu lai, lin chun-tsai, wu chieh, wu wei-jan, tso ke-ming, shen li-chen, li chih-sui, pien chih-chiang, li hsiu-chen, chu chang-keng, chao ping-nan, chu fu-tang, yen tien-yu, wang ta-wan, chang hsiao-lou, huang teh-chuang, hsu chien-yueh, shih ching-hua, sun yung-hua, hu chuan-kuei, hans muller, shen yu-tsun, fan ping-che, li shu-hua, wang shu-fen, chiu hsin-chuan, wang feng-ting, wen chung-chuan, hu ya-mei, chang ying-chieh, tsui tsui-hsien, yu shu-chuang, sun tseng-pei, hsu kuang-wei, wang pi-yu, ma ming-hsin, hsiao chen-hsiang, kyoko nakamura, kao ko, tsai chiao, tuan kuo-sheng, chiang szu-chang, huang ke-wei, tsui chih-ying, chu chao, shih min-ping and feng tien-yu;

representatives of sports circles: tung shou-yi, hsu yin-sheng, ni chih-chin, yin hsi-nan, wang wei-chien, lin hui-ching, chung shih-tung, li shu-lan, sodnam norbu, wang fu-chou, li fu-jung, cheng feng-jung, yuan wei-min, nien wei-szu, chien cheng-hai, huang chiang-hui, mu hsiang-hao, chen tsu-teh, liang cho-hui, cheng min-chih, hsiao chieh-ping, tung hsiang-yi, li ya-min, tu ning-sheng, chang hsieh-lin, chung shao-chen, li chou-che and wu kuo-tuan;

deputies to the national people's congress, members of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and other patriotic personages: [illegible] chih-jang, ho chi-feng, chang ke-hsia, chen mu-sen, [illegible] fu-ta, wu tso-jen, yeh sheng-tao, hu tzu-ying, chen li, chuang ming-li, hsieh ping-hsin, feng yu-lan, ma chien, [illegible] wei-chang, chien chang-chao, cha yi-ping, hua feng-[illegible], wu chan, chang chieh, yu li-chun, liu yun-sheng, [illegible] ieh-hsiu, chang kuo-chi, chen shih-hsiang, wei chien-[illegible], wang wei-yu, kuan jui-wu, meng chi-mao, lin lan-ying, [illegible] rongshih, wang pi-yun, tsai tzu-min, chen ting-mao, [illegible] li-chun, wu chung-hua, chang po, yin tsan-hsun, hsia

chen-huan, wang kun-lun, liu chung-jung, fei hsiao-tung, wu wen-tsao, hou ching-ju, cheng tung-kuo, chin yi-chih, wang ke-chun, ho szu-yuan, wang pao-chen, li chun-lung, li ping-heng, liu yao-chang, chou chia-pin, wu keng-mei, huang ting-chen, sun cheng-pei, li chun-ching, hsu meng-shan, liu pin-yi, chao chun-mai, ling chi-han, huang ti-fei, shen chien, tsao ku-ping, ting kung-nan, ku chun-cheng, chen chia-yung, kuo mu-sun, shen po-chun, tu yu-ming, sung hsi-lien, chang hsueh-ming, li ming-yang, yang fu-ching, chang han-ying, tan chen, mao chung-ming, lin li-ju, cheng szu-yuan, kan tzu-sen, wu mao-sun, li wen-yi, shen tzu-chiu, yen hsin-min, lei chieh-chiung, liao meng-hsing, fu hsueh-wen, li tieh-cheng, cheng yi-ming, sung wei-pin, kuo yu-shou, chao ming-che, chiang chung-kuang, wu ying-fu, lin sheng-chung, wang ah-hsiung, hung hsi-hou, kuo yi-ching, hsia hsiang, wu yi-hsiu, hsu yin-hsiang, chu lin, an shih-wei, tu chien-shih, pu chieh, yang po-tao, chao tzu-li, huang wei, li chiu-szu, wen chiang, chang hai-shang, yang nan-tsun and chao yi-hsueh.

中共中央委員、候补委員：丁国钰、马 宇、于 桑、于会泳、王 诤、王宏坤、王首道、方 毅、邓颖超、孔照年、冯 铉、田维新、刘 伟、刘兴元、刘湘屏、刘锡昌、朱穆之、吕玉兰、庄则栋、陈士渠、陈先瑞、陈奇涵、陈慕华、杜 平、李 达、李 强、李大章、杨得志、张达志、张池明、张宗逊、张维民、张翼翔、肖劲光、周宏宝、林丽韫、罗青长、金祖敏、祝家耀、耿 飚、钱之光、钱正英、郭玉峰、秦基伟、陶鲁笳、姬鹏飞、曹里怀、粟 裕、傅传作、彭绍辉、谢静宜、鲁瑞林、蔡 啸、黎树梅、廖承志、马 明、马小六、王六生、王景升、石少华、刘西尧、向仲华、朱光亚、肖 克、吴 忠、杨 贵、杨坡兰、杨俊生、杨富珍、张令彬、张世忠、张积慧、宋时轮、胡 炜、姚依林、唐 亮、唐闻生、钱学森、高淑兰、谭惠芬、康林、黄文明、黄作珍、谢振华；

人大常委会委員：马成杰、马纯古、王观澜、王冶秋、王道义、邓初民、区棠亮、贝时璋、史 良、白寿彝、刘大年、刘文辉、刘 斐、朱良才、朱蕴山、庄希泉、严济慈、杨东莼、杨佩莲、吴有训、吴冷西、吴德峰、陈玉娘、陈此生、陈逸松、李延禄、李聚奎、张文裕、武新宇、茅以升、林巧稚、罗叔章、季 方、周慧芬、赵忠尧、赵俊祯、荣毅仁、胡子昂、胡 绳、胡愈之、殷诚忠、浩 亮、康克清、梁吉泉、董加耕、董其武、傅玉芳、傅秋涛、童第周、曾 生、曾 志、解力夫；

政协全国委员会常务委员：于树德、王子纲、王芸生、王学文、王雪苹、王照华、孙起孟、孙晓村、汪金祥、苏子蘅、李　昌、李国伟、李淑英、杨奇清、何长工、张子意、张孝骞、陈维稷、金如柏、周士观、周士第、屈　武、赵朴初、赵宗燠、胡克实、俞大纯、钟惠澜、闻家驷、郭化若、唐天际、袁任远、徐伯昕、徐楚波、萨空了、曹菊如、曾宪植、程　坦、赖际发、

中共中央各部门负责人：张雁词、毛泽思、龙　许、赖　奎、曹全夫、宇　光、刘　剑、陈　健、肖　光、李树槐、张振良、李　鉴、贾步彬、王常柏、郑屏年、李步新、张香山、申　健、熊向晖、李力反、杨耀藩、王涛江、刘志汉、于洪禄、刘友法、童小鹏、胡乔木、许健生、孟兵山、林兆木、鲁　瑛、潘　非、肖泽曜、肖　木、缪海稜、穆　青、李剑秋、彭　迪、邓　岗、王寿仁、董　林、李哲夫、毛德厚、金　照、莫　艾、马沛文、张常海、成仿吾、武葆华、郑长安、王惠德、张仲实、叶直新、李春明、陈相文、刘安元、毛主光、周启才、范化民、杨世荣、苏　健、黄庆熙、苏宇澜、沈秉镇、康应中、张学茂、王少平、

国家机关各部门负责人：韩念龙、仲曦东、王海容、马文波、何　英、余　湛、王炳南、林乎加、袁宝华、顾　明、顾秀莲、段　云、李人俊、韩　光、宋养初、彭　敏、谢北一、刘让腾、施义之、张其昀、林海云、柴树藩、周化民、陈　洁、王耀庭、郑义山、韩宗正、石　林、李　克、陈　茂、沙　风、杨立功、罗玉川、张振秀、陈绍昆、唐　克、叶志强、张振江、周于健、徐斌洲、马　仪、李本海、李　觉、牛书申、沈文章、李际泰、范　英、彭尚有、刘　宾、高　峻、王殿甫、李成芳、陈锐霆、肖剑光、边　疆、刘　放、王　谭、汪　洋、强晓初、王　星、陆　平、徐今强、李建平、钟子云、邹　桐、张　珍、孙晓风、李艺林、杜星垣、张　彬、刘向三、谢鑫鹤、焦善民、王毅之、万　里、刘建章、郭　鲁、李　新、于　眉、马耀曩、彭德清、钟夫翔、朱春和、白漱新、张劲夫、陈希愈、王丙乾、乔培新、宋桂兰、范子瑜、高　修、赵发生、林永清、王曼恬、刘庆棠、周荣鑫、李　琦、钱信忠、黄树则、姜惠莲、赵正洪、尹忠尉、田文忠、李青川、路金栋、李梦华、黄　中、胡耀邦、王光伟、刘华清、武　衡、王建中、柳忠阳、陈国栋、牛荫冠、郭世英、喻福高、方　强、邹家华、刘思立、吴庆彤、李梦大、刘冰清、贾春岐、焦素芬、熊　复、于光远、邓力群、林彭德、刘仰[illegible]、[illegible]一平、李世安、刘存信、沈振东、李长如、宋光日、赵承玉、[illegible]则茂、吴仲超、杨振亚、刘季平、孙大光、李开信、[illegible]永和、白向德、王云钢、[illegible]、突、

饶　兴、刘英勇、苏　展、岳志坚、刘　达、刘正株、朱　毅、吕　东、杨　廷、刘祖春、李人林、肖　彪、曾汉周、何兰阶；

中国人民解放军各总部、国防科委、军兵种、军事院校、北京部队、北京卫戍区负责人：杨成武、王尚荣、何正文、伍修权、梁必业、徐立清、傅　钟、黄玉昆、张　震、贺　诚、张元培、李　元、封永顺、张汝光、孙洪珍、曹思明、李　真、白相国、饶正锡、张贤约、李　耀、李雪三、罗瑞卿、谭　政、陈再道、王建安、张爱萍、肖向荣、罗元发、刘道生、马忠全、王万林、杜义德、卢仁灿、郑国仲、余立金、张廷发、成　钧、高厚良、周　彪、高存信、谢　良、匡裕民、李　信、向守志、陈鹤桥、廖成美、刘友光、黄新廷、莫文骅、贺晋年、张文舟、谭善和、秋国贤、胡奇才、王耀南、吴克华、吕正操、郭维城、曾传林、崔田民、王贵德、肖　华、高　锐、王新亭、阎揆要、段苏权、阳　震、谢　明、聂济峰、陈海涵、傅全胜、肖文玖、黄振棠、李钟奇、邹平光、戴镜元、江　文、张成文；

中共北京市委、市革委会五市二、青、妇、青联、工人民兵组织负责人：刘绍文、王　辉、杨寿山、刘传新、贾　汀、徐运北、赵鹏飞、曹克波、常治国、于崇浩、李选华、徐　光、刘桂英、[illegible]

出席招待会的还有：孔　原、[illegible]、[illegible]、许立群、李硕忠、邓典桃、宋任穷、欧阳钦、崔子华、周　林、贾启允、任白戈、刘　春、刘述周、金　城、张　策、刘景范、章　蕴、戴济民、何连芝、陈琮英、马文瑞、江一真、陈漫远、李一氓、齐燕铭、石西民、刘白羽、徐平羽、凌　云、严佑民、许涤新、薛暮桥、王士光、曾涌泉、贾　石、贺　彪、姜齐贤、高登榜、吴亮平、连　贯、杨秀峰、谭冠三、王维纲、曾传六、张稼夫、潘　琪、陈忠经、张　昭、丹　彤、吴　波、彭明治、张天云、李天焕、宋　劭、李志轩、熊伯涛、李　贞、林月琴、薛　明、魏传统、李逸民、刘少文、孙　敬、曹广化、刘　克、王集成、喻云、钟期光、罗华生、郑天翔、陈克寒、范　瑾、崔月犁。

出席招待会的还有工业、农业、商业、服务行业、解放军英雄模范人物、先进工作者、上山下乡知识青年、红卫兵代表：郭批孔、白树茂、李永贵、陈广雯、陈　芳、朱秉扬、么建屏、姜福章、刘满囤、李祥义、陈景泰、张润田、邹纪秀、孙　福、黄　锦、高凤岐、陈启念、张文芬、谢金庆、[illegible]、李东生、王久太、狄永和、郭　伟、董　才、李德贵、王凤云、邓健民、赵璧辉、李崇旭、高德永、杨德才、滕　杰、尹新民、朱克荣、王志加、田玉传、安清宽、张之华、覃秀芝、徐树展、孙承芳、王贵荣、王　迁、伍永怡、

于洪杰、许树华、王政华、武兴龙、李陆荣、韩茶仙、
马　丽、刘崇健、白素娥、于立新、杨贵清、张绍洲、
李志鹏、仇殿英、肖永来、陈厚棣、孙淑琴、罗玉凤、
周平东、董竹琴、任贵森、杜　吉、吕奎智、陈福汉、
关启龙、韩树旺、杨国栋、蔡春香、宗化晋、冯子修、
张金英、金树恩、李兴文、杨永红、张苏兰、王玉茹、
王燕生、周秀良、张　锐、傅发永、崔智敏、李佩庆、
马杏兰、车凤亭、柳秋年、林本厚、刘振山、傅尔敏、
张汉英、江宝安、傅玉兰、黄民伟、韩宝清、王振谦、
潘成礼、王　圃、丁建基、张芳清、康仲芳、王宝贵、
解志巧、王学礼、姜金才、张士文、张广礼、郭振海、
李善庆、王广福、万奇英、赵占录、李宝志、万泰兴、
罗秀芬、张朗华、任恒太、黄守珍、李　芳、伊承勋、
郑元景、郭永铎、白淑敏、王建明、王家扬、张百发、
孙洪敏、周荣国、李立功、白孟祥、邢仁先、陈永祥、
殷维臣、郭丽云、王亚兰、李　金、吕青林、刘　巩、
朱宗义、王俊斌、余　量、赵志玺、王成述、阎保江、
耿春普、邓永泉、周淑芬、张炳义、贾振芳、张广增、
王德修、韩兴连、徐庆文、张秀芳、张秀兰、杨希顺、
徐贵一、白俊云、王朝清、王仕斌、赵振才、李振东、
方成梁、赵守训、张秉贵、张锡田、杜宝荣、张春香、
韩秀兰、丁成宗、徐克仲、徐　润、王金龙、段宝成、
吴　昊、季春芝、王东岷、李登志、李洪才、黄　勇、
王季文、曹玉芝、刘建伟、袁振岗、孙宝荣、单国章、
曹树梅、杨德才、孟繁琪、刘聚祥、张立柱、贾德琴、
王瑞清、娜延芝、郭献瑞、黄　帅、刘　杰、李钟琦、
魏来国、田有祥、李贞国、田信勤、叶洪海、苏格吉玛、
法永红、葛向明、姚　珍、
王景春、高洪圣、胡　频、
李建勋、朱国立、智云龙、
张永德、程廉祥、马新法、
刘洪志、刘宝格、王美霞、
黄若才、史振龙、贾明合、
白尚强、姜仁敏、牛启元、
张振刚、杨立如、朱福增、
荣崇安、李天元、丁国荣、
左　平、[illegible]兰、尚　华、
李清汁、王兰芬、马兴科、
张开[illegible]、翁太茂、李　瑛、

赵元芳、高志友、徐　华、高明书、蒋贤能、李官育、孙如林、吴世清；

科学技术教育界代表：许　杰、陈毓川、张炳熠、孙殿卿、顾康乐、戴念慈、叶耀先、何欧里、李俭之、陈永龄、金善宝、程纯枢、陆　达、李世英、沈华生、孙德和、侯祥麟、覃光明、黄鸿宁、陈鉴远、陈炳强、沈尔炎、肖鸣贵、沈　鸿、华国柱、黄金康、王骏荪、姜圣阶、邓稼先、王承书、陈涌银、张　池、沈祖显、魏鸣一、冯世章、武尔贞、胡汉泉、杨千里、徐功庭、唐仲文、余　凯、潘复兰、彭士禄、梁民桓、任新民、林同骥、贾文森、黄纬禄、陈宗盛、蔡金涛、秦裕蓉、杨家墀、孙家栋、梁守槃、郑炳森、毛鹤年、周万君、杨惠芳、黄运茂、杜燕孙、程文治、刘济舟、沙庆林、谭葆宪、崔长青、邓　萍、姚永炀、钱家治、汪德昭、钱三强、王顺桐、施汝为、柳大纲、彭桓武、张恩虬、陶诗言、胡　含、王绶观、陈景润、邓述慧、谷德振、黄秉维、冯　康、潘秀荣、姜荣庆、郎一环、刘丽珍、张　锋、李志勇、郭大力、赵纪彬、夏　鼐、唐　骏、顾颉刚、吕叔湘、任继愈、吴世昌、傅懋勣、翁独健、贺　麟、冯　至、何其芳、丁声树、俞平伯、严中平、黎　澍、韩幽桐、姜君辰、程开甲、陈芳允、杨　桓、柳支英、陈　信、刘恩兰、王葆玮、李良领、李　滨、范　戈、宋力生、姚　杰、谢国良、吕应中、吴素萱、顾国彪、张　维、黄　昆、王德功、柳春图、潘尚总、夏成运、张致一、徐延安、周一良、肖　璋、罗智渔、徐　禾、刘岠风、姚　力、楼史进、叶籁士、戴伯韬、陈叔亮、王连龙、迟　群、刘洪儒、徐　琳、吴占海、史树芬、刘　冰、常世英、陈景良、傅青枝、高　沂、郭预衡、李云贵、王振乾、沈士团、金昭典、宋永泉、关毓龙、王志尧、拓林桃、苏　林、李　力、徐　胜、李美花、华有年、李宝俊、李树新、臧小实、吴德炎、叶培大、张　毅、刘庄业、丁鼎武、孙庆有、郑斯玉、方道霖、曹增奎、陈贵富、张明善、洪雪端、赵玉琴、刘桂芳、詹新泽、车文焕、杨启润、赵振德、宋金兰、王道香、陈爱蕊、吴敬娟、穆祥荣、何敬芬、肖　英、王　于、赵松岭；

文化艺术界代表：吴印咸、侯再林、胡　可、袁水拍、亚　马、王子成、吕韧敏、张伯凡、袁世海、高玉倩、李金泉、刘长瑜、冯志效、李　光、杜近芳、薛菁华、李承祥、王国华、郁雷娣、杜鸣心、马运洪、白淑湘、张纯增、谭富英、杨春霞、张君秋、赵燕侠、马永安、周仲春、耿其昌、李德伦、刘　庄、刘诗昆、梁美珍、胡松华、崔　嵬、谢铁骊、钱　江、于　洋、李文化、谢　芳、钱筱章、石挥言、王甲辰、许　里、

李景德、高盛麟、古　元、刘开渠、赵　汎、钟敬之、
郭兰英、康绵总、张　均、肖　驰、李焕之、马　可、
李希凡、戴爱莲、曹　鹏、石钟琴、李惠芳、凌桂明、
林泱泱、瞿　维、刘德海、闵惠芬、俞逊发、吴雅萍、
马玉梅、王昌元、赵惠英、顾企兰、陈亚丁、陈其通、
王心刚、马玉涛、加米拉、雍　西、顾　威、张　锐、
原　野、郑湘娟、韩玉杰、范玉梅、张　强、王宝璋、
李岭谱、张越男、孙大方、郭　宏、牛　畅、杨文泓、
桑叶松、高　红、张洪轩、邓玉华、何玉芳、呼延生、
马　季、侯宝林、刘惠琴、曹　禺、浩　然、张松鹤、
王国栋、谭志远、赵世瑛、关学增、于是之、刘玉玲、
马　泰、杨小亭、李学鳌、才旦卓玛、蔡瑶铣、李鸿韵、
戴仲鸣、叶彩华、潘凤霞、刘广志、张绍青、李立红、
郭云涛、郎咸芬、于淑珍、热比亚·买买提、牡　兰、
黄仁顺、吕骥、周巍峙、司徒慧敏、华君武、张庚、吴雪、

新闻出版界代表：刘治平、肖　航、崔　奇、
戴　枫、杨　扬、李千峰、张　潮、杜秀威、张璧华、
汪　钦、陶希禄、申聚森、王玉章、米荣运、张万舒、
胡锡涛、周国全、张智慧、陆荣生、马继高、李　华、
周海婴、杨朝金、章丽卓、宋秀英、徐凯翔、金　韦、
强守一、张明坦、汪　溪、龙　潜、陈翰伯、钱　锋、
王　益、严文井、邵　宇、金　沙、孙　实、任景德、
华　楠、沈定华、高　帆、徐　俊、朱本慧、赵正晶、
邱永生、李　野、田玉顺、

卫生界代表：鲁之俊、岳美中、廖家桢、张贻芳、
杨　纯、黄家驷、张　惠、吴阶平、陶寿淇、吴桓兴、
陈伯权、马海德、傅　莱、林钧才、吴　洁、吴蔚然、
左克明、沈莉贞、李志绥、卞志强、栗秀真、朱章赓、
赵炳南、诸福棠、阎田玉、王大琦、张晓楼、黄德庄、
徐建约、石晶华、孙永华、胡传揆、米　勒、沈渔邨、
范秉哲、李淑华、王淑芬、仇新全、王凤亭、闻仲权、
胡亚美、张颖杰、崔萃贤、于书庄、孙曾培、徐光炜、
王碧玉、马明信、肖镇祥、中村京子、高　戈、蔡　翘、
段国升、姜泗长、黄玉维、崔志英、朱　超、石闻平、
冯天有、

体育界代表：董守义、徐寅生、倪志钦、尹锡南、
王维俭、林慧卿、钟师统、李淑兰、索南罗布、王富洲、
李富荣、郑凤荣、袁伟民、年维泗、钱澄海、黄强辉、
穆祥豪、陈祖德、梁焯辉、郑敏之、肖浩泽、董湘霞、
李亚敏、杜宁生、张燮林、钟少珍、李宗哲、吴国端、

部分全国人大代表、政协委员和其他爱国人士：

张志让、何基澧、张克侠、陈木森、田富达、吴作人、叶圣陶、胡子婴、陈　离、庄明理、谢冰心、冯友兰、马　坚、钱伟长、钱昌照、查夷平、华凤翔、伍　禅、张　杰、于立群、刘芸生、浦洁修、张国基、陈世骧、魏建功、王炜钰、关瑞梧、孟继懋、林兰英、札喜旺徐、王碧云、蔡子民、陈丁茂、李力群、吴仲华、张　钧、尹赞勋、夏震寰、王昆仑、刘仲容、费孝通、吴文藻、侯镜如、郑洞国、覃异之、王克俊、何思源、王葆真、李俊龙、李平衡、刘瑶章、周嘉彬、吴蕴梅、黄鼎臣、孙承佩、李纯青、徐萌山、刘晶一、赵君迈、凌其翰、黄逖非、沈　谦、曹谷冰、丁贡南、顾均正、陈家镛、郭影秋、申伯纯、杜聿明、宋希濂、张学铭、李明扬、杨扶青、张舍英、谭　真、毛钟鸣、林砺儒、程思远、甘祠森、吴茂荪、李文宜、沈兹九、严信民、雷洁琼、廖梦醒、傅学文、李铁铮、程一鸣、宋伟斌、郭有守、赵明哲、江重光、吴英辅、林盛中、王翊雄、洪希厚、郭翼青、夏　翔、吴益修、徐萌祥、朱　临、安士伟、杜建时、溥　杰、杨伯涛、赵子立、黄　维、李九思、文　强、张海帆、杨南邨、赵一雪。

Foreign Friends Attend National Day
Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

_____, _____ foreign friends from all the five continents attended the reception given here this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. besides those seated at the main table, they included:

the cambodian journalists delegation with sok chhorn as the leader and neou keng as the deputy leader; the sports delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim gi hak, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee; members of the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe; the iranian sports delegation led by shamseddin shamsnia, vice-president of the organization of physical culture of iran; the iranian national radio and television delegation with farokh gaffari, deputy director of the iranian national radio and television station as the leader and mahmoud jafarian, deputy director of the station, as the deputy leader; waliad al-janabi, deputy director-general of the iraqi news agency, abudeia rahaim al-shariefye, theoretical study editor of the "republic" of iraq, and zaid al-hally, editor of the "revolution" of iraq; the japanese workers' friendship delegation led by shosaku itai; the japanese delegation of the representatives of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association led by tadashi yaoita, adviser to the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and president of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association; the japan-china cultural exchange association led by torao miyagawa, deputy director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; the japan-china friendship youth and students activists delegation led by shoji nishibori, secretary general of the nagano headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); the delegation of the japanese society of returnees from china (orthodox) led by shigeru fujita, president of the society; ichizo kimura, director-general of the kansai chapter of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade and deputy general-manager of the japan international petroleum trading company, and his wife; masaji tabata, president of the japan olympic committee, and his wife; tiao souk vongsack, member of the central committee of the lao patriotic front and minister of information, propaganda and tourism of the lao provisional national union government; the nepal medical association delegation led by hemang dixit, vice-president of the association; sunetra rupesinghe, daughter of prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike of sri lanka, and her husband kumar rupesinghe; gladstone devapriya nissanka jayasuriya, secretary general of the national science council of sri lanka; mailvaganam mahendran, secretary general of the sri lanka association for the advancement of science; and syrian friendly personage mahmoud moulne maitouhi and his wife;

the delegation of the pan-africanist congress of azania with p.s. qqobose, acting secretary of finance of the congress, as the acting leader; the sudanese high-ranking military delegation led by major general tag el sir ahmed el magboul, commander of the armoured forces; abdel halim, sudanese member of the international olympic committee, and his wife; jean claude ganga, secretary-general of the supreme council for sport in africa, and his wife; the delegation of palestine martyrs works society led by aba ala, president of the society; and the mozambican women's delegation led by monica chitupila, secretary of niassa province of the organization of mozambican women;

the argentine cardiovascular surgeons' delegation led by domingo liotta, former secretary of state of public health and chief of the cardiovascular surgery department of the italian nospital in argentina; and chilean friendly personages guillermo del pedregal and his wife; vita adhami, alternate member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and secretary of the tirana regional committee of the albanian party of labour; the albanian posts and telecommunications delegation led by perikli pani, director-general of the albanian administration of posts and telecommunications; the albanian sports delegation led by ilia kongo; members of the albanian scientific and technical cooperation delegation; madame marthe huysmens, former secretary general of the belgium-china association; members of the civil aviation delegation of the finnish government; the french government delegation led by h. jean chapon, secretary general of mercantile marine of the ministry of transport of france; greek friendly personage, woman writer mrs. helene kazantzaki; arnsor helgason, director of the iceland-china cultural society; the delegation of the supreme political council of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic led by major general gheorghe gomoiu, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces, member of the delegation colonel ilie ceausescu, deputy-secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces and head of the organization department, and other members of the delegation; the delegation of the romania-china friendship association led by pavel stefan, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the romania-china friendship association; members of the romanian party workers' delegation: marin vasile, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the ialomita county committee of the r.c.p., benescu paraschiv, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and secretary of the braila county committee of the r.c.p.; the romanian army officer vacationist group led by major general d. dumetru; members of the swedish scientific delegation: e.g. hoppe, vice-president of the royal swedish academy of science, and t.e.e. bergek, b. bjurel and i. eidem, vice-presidents of the royal swedish academy of engineering sciences; and woman writer han suyin;

american friends frank coe and ruth coe; the delegation of the national steering committee of the u.s.-china people's association led by william h. hinton, chairman of the association; american friendly personage mrs. lois snow; canadian friendly personage chester ronning; canadian friendly personage louis s. bloomfield, honorary president of the international law association, and his wife; c.r. howell, president of the new zealand-china society; new zealand friendly personage rewi alley; and dioscoro l. umali, assistant director-general of the u.n. food and agriculture organization and representative of the asia and far east region of the f.a.o..

among the guests were also experts from various countries who are helping china with its socialist construction, diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and military attaches of foreign embassies in peking.

China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau
Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

the china travel and tourism administrative bureau gave a reception here this evening in honour of friends from various countries who have come to visit china, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the guests were over 230 friends from 11 countries who are now visiting peking.

present were leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau yang kung-su, chang yu, wan fu and li chuan-chung, as well as chu kun, leading member of the peking branch of the china international travel service.

in his toast at the reception, yang kung-su extended a warm welcome to the friends from various countries. he said: your visit are not only conducive to promoting our mutual understanding and friendship but also a support and encouragement to the chinese people and to our work.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Workers Greet National Day with New Achievements

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

full of revolutionary vigour, china's industrial workers are achieving remarkable successes in grasping revolution and promoting production as they greet the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

good tidings have been reported from the vast tacking oilfields on the eve of national day. by september 20, the oil workers fulfilled around 70 per cent of the targets for crude oil production, drilling footage, oil well fracturing and oilfield construction for the current month. a great number of drilling and other teams hit their annual targets 100-200 days ahead of time.

this year the leadership at all levels at the taching oilfields have led the workers and staff in an assiduous study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a thorough-going criticism of revisionism and the bourgeoisie. this heightened their revolutionary enthusiasm and promoted production.

from january to august this year, production plans were well accomplished throughout the oilfields, while new records were achieved in the fulfilment of eight major technical norms. this was followed by a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production in september. the well-known no. 1261 drilling team fulfilled the drilling target for the whole year. down-hole operation workers, known as "doctors of the oilfields", met almost 80 per cent of their annual fracturing targets for oil and water injection wells and set monthly fracturing records.

summing up their recent experience, the oilfields, several hundred thousand workers and staff members and their family members pledged to keep up the effort and overfulfil the targets for this final year in china's fourth five-year plan.

in shanghai, workers of the city's no. 2 steel mill are racing against time to produce more steel and rolled steel. the output of new and urgently needed varieties in the first eight months of this year topped the 1974 total by 43 per cent. steel wire ropes for agricultural machinery increased substantially and ropes of new structures doubled, while many new varieties of rolled steel were turned out for national defence, light industry, mining and farm machinery industry.

as soon as the month started, the workers lost no time to meet urgent orders for small quantities of products of small specifications while stepping up production for big orders to honour national day.

when asked to produce a fine, complicated steel wire, workers and technicians of the no. 6 workshop held repeated discussions and adopted a new process. they adjusted the rolls with the help of a magnifying glass and checked the product with a microscope over a dozen times. the product proved to be up to standard and won the praise of the users.

the miners, cadres and technicians of collieries under the fushun mining administration in northeast china pledged to cut a bigger amount of coal in september in honour of national day after surpassing the january-august targets. at the lungfeng colliery, the 107 and 104 coal cutting teams fulfilled the year's targets 111 and 110 days ahead of schedule, and both further increased the per unit output in september. inspired by their example, the colliery as a whole surpassed the september target by an extra 86,000 tons on the 20th. in early and mid september, the average daily output of collieries under the mining administration was 17 per cent bigger than in the first eight months this year.

to greet national day, the collieries, work teams and workshops under the mining administration cooperated and supported one another in an atmosphere of unity in struggle. coordination and mutual help between the drilling machine, power shovel and electric locomotive workers enabled the west open-cut mine to increase its daily volume of stripped overburden from 100,000 to 120,000 cubic metres, or 20 per cent above state plan.

while striving to surpass the year's state targets, the collieries under the administration are concentrating on tunneling, stripping and other preparatory work to pave the way for a new leap forward in coal production.

in peking, workers at the chingho woollen mill are conducting a fresh campaign to grasp revolution and promote production under the motto: "make september a month of outstanding success in honour of national day." having surpassed seven major production targets in the first eight months, the workers made further progress in september and have by now fulfilled over 75 per cent of the year's plan for output, output value and turnover.

the mill has added eight varieties of woollen fabrics since august. in september, it put out three new varieties - light coloured valetin for peking's festival shopping crowds.

New Films To Be Shown for National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

seven new feature films and a number of new documentary and science films are being released to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. they will be shown in peking and other parts of china beginning october 1.

among the colour feature films are "the second spring" and "battle in the shipyard", produced by the shanghai film studio. "the second spring" is set in the early sixties. it shows how the naval shipyard workers and technical personnel build a torpedo boat by self-reliance to strengthen national defence. "battle in the shipyard" depicts chinese ship-building workers solving the problem of how to construct a ship of 10,000-ton class in a small building berth.

two other colour feature films show the growth of the barefoot doctor network in china. the first one produced by the shanghai film studio, centers on a girl barefoot doctor and shows how the new socialist system of barefoot doctors came into being and developed in the midst of struggle. the other one produced by the peking film studio dramatises the maturing of a sixteen-year-old barefoot doctor who has been brought up by the party.

produced by the august 1 film studio, "the red lantern" is a colour film of an opera in the uighur language and is an adaptation of the model revolutionary peking opera of the same name. "new song of the great wall", another colour film produced by the changchun film studio, shows how fighters of the chinese people's liberation army serve the people heart and soul and build up army companies in revolutionary struggle.

"conch" is a feature film produced by the pearl river film studio. it is an exciting story of the struggle of little red soldiers against enemy agents on an island in the south china sea.

two colour documentaries produced by the central newsreels and documentary film studio will be shown for national day. one documentary describes how the people of linhsien county in central china's honan province build the red flag canal, cutting through the taihang mountains and leading in the water of the changho river from the neighbouring province of shansi, and promote farm production and improve living standards. the other one, "paintings of the new times", records the national fine arts exhibition and an exhibition of workers' paintings from the cities of shanghai, yangchuan and luta, both held in peking last year.

a dozen new films on scientific subjects are also being released. they were produced by the scientific and

educational film studios in peking and shanghai, the agricultural film studio, the changchun film studio, the pearl river film studio, the sian film studio and the omei film studio.

"before departure", an animated film produced by the shanghai animation film studio, will also be shown.

SINKIANG ANNIVERSARY

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Sinkiang Is Advancing in Struggle to Combat and Prevent Revisionism

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

in warm celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, the "people's daily" carries on october 1 an editorial entitled "sinkiang is advancing in the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism". the editorial reads in full as follows:

as the people of various nationalities in china jubilantly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, today, they at the same time warmly greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. we give militant salute to the people of various nationalities in sinkiang and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in sinkiang, who are fighting in the frontline against revisionism, and pay cordial regards to the workers, cadres and revolutionary intellectuals of various nationalities who are helping sinkiang with its construction, and to the land reclamation workers exploiting the border area and the educated young people settled there.

under the leadership of chairman mao, the great leader of the people of various nationalities in china, and the communist party of china, the people of various nationalities in sinkiang set up the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in 1955 upon the completion of the democratic revolution. in the past 20 years, the people of various nationalities in sinkiang have won a series of great victories in the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and in socialist revolution and socialist construction. in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they have conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, criticized the

counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and soviet revisionist social-imperialism, heightened their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the necessity of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strengthened the great unity among the people of all nationalities. a number of advanced elements of minority nationalities with communist consciousness have joined the communist party of china. minority nationality cadres are coming forward in large numbers and playing an important part at leading posts at various levels. the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than before.

the people of various nationalities of sinkiang love chairman mao, the communist party of china and the great socialist motherland. taking over the mantle of the old tsars, for years the brezhnev renegade clique has time and again despatched espionage agents to china's sinkiang area, tried to buy over a handful of traitors, openly incited rebellion, perpetrated armed aggression and military provocations on many occasions, and committed every evil. under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, the armymen and civilians of various nationalities in sinkiang, fighting shoulder to shoulder in close unity, have frustrated the whole series of criminal acts of the new tsars and won significant victories. like a steel great wall, the close unity of the multi-national people of china is indestructible.

in the course of the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism, sinkiang has vigorously developed its socialist construction. diverse factories and mines now dot the sinkiang landscape, and the region has constantly raised its self-sufficiency in manufactured goods. the output of grain has doubled since the founding of the autonomous region. animal husbandry has grown steadily. transport facilities have been expanded rapidly. the living standards of the people are improved constantly. revolutionary art and literature that integrate socialist content with national form are thriving. the present enrolment at colleges, primary and secondary schools is nearly six times the figure for the time when the autonomous region was set up. a medical service network has been formed, covering all cities and rural areas in the region. marked achievements have been made in reforming the written languages of the uighur and kazakh nationalities and in popularizing the new written language. gone is the old sinkiang cruelly oppressed and exploited by the feudal ruling classes and the kuomintang reactionaries and bullied by the old tsars. a scence of prosperity, the socialist new sinkiang today stands firm in china's northwest frontline against revisionism.

at present, the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country are conscientiously implementing chairman mao's three-point directive on studying theory to

combat and prevent revisionism, bringing about stability and unity and effecting a rise in the national economy. the people of various nationalities in sinkiang should make further efforts in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, promote stability and unity and accelerate socialist construction in all fields.

chairman mao points out: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation." this singles out explicitly the question of combatting and preventing revisionism as the main question which we should get clear and the whole nation should know. party committees at various levels in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region should give first place to educating the cadres and masses on combatting and preventing revisionism. we should be clear, on the plane of integrating theory with practice, why is it necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and raise our consciousness of the necessity to combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent a restoration of capitalism. it is essential to see that the main danger sinkiang faces comes from soviet revisionist social-imperialism. the soviet revisionists will not be reconciled without subjugating us. the brezhnev renegade clique restores capitalism and practises big-russian national chauvinism at home and perpetrates social-imperialism, aggression, subversion and splitting activities abroad. in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we should fully recognize the counter-revolutionary nature of this renegade clique, and deal resolute blows at a handful of national splittist elements and counter-revolutionaries under the cloak of religion who throw themselves into the arms of the soviet revisionists. the people's liberation army stationed in sinkiang and the militia must heighten vigilance and defend the motherland, and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy intruders.

we should continue to strengthen the revolutionary unity of the people of various nationalities. sinkiang's national unity and struggle against revisionism are inter-related. unity against the enemy is the common interest of the people of all nationalities in sinkiang. we should wage resolute struggles against the evil activities of class enemies both at home and abroad aimed at undermining the unity of various nationalities and against bourgeois nationalism, including g-han nationality chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism. we should foster the marxist national ncept. we should continue to train a large number of unist cadres of minority nationalities. cadres and ple of the han nationality must be re-educated with the rty's nationalities policy, and they should respect the toms and habits of the minority nationalities, make further rts to develop the new type of relations between the nalities

based on equality, mutual assistance and mutual respect, and strive for common prosperity and progress of various nationalities.

we must make further efforts to implement the principles of "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", grasp revolution and promote production. we should develop sinkiang's agriculture, animal husbandry and industry, make its economy more flourishing and improve the livelihood of the people every year. other areas in china should continue to support sinkiang's construction and the people of various nationalities in the region should carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and deepen the mass movements of "in industry, learn from taching" and "in agriculture, learn from tachai". party committees at various levels in the region should rely on the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants (herdsmen) of various nationalities, adhere to the party's basic line and proletarian policies, bring all positive factors into full play and effect a rise in the national economy.

we sincerely wish that the people of various nationalities in sinkiang will make still greater contributions in the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and in the defence of the motherland and the construction of the border regions in their advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line excl.

NPC Standing Committee and State Council Greet 20th Anniversary of Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council today cabled a message to the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, warmly greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. the message reads in full as follows:

the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region:

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region is celebrating the 20th anniversary of its founding when an excellent situation prevails both at home and abroad. with great

joy, we extend warm greetings to you and to the people of various nationalities in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

under the wise leadership of the party central committee headed by our great leader chairman mao and the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the industrious and courageous people of various nationalities of sinkiang have in the past two decades secured tremendous successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, won great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and made important contributions in the struggle to oppose aggression and subversion by soviet revisionist social-imperialism and defend the northwest borders of the motherland. socialist sinkiang is thriving. the dictatorship of the proletariat is stronger than ever. this represents a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line excl. it is a great victory for the party's nationalities policy excl.

we are convinced that the people of various nationalities of sinkiang, under the unified leadership of the autonomous regional party committee, will conscientiously implement the series of important instructions issued by chairman mao, strengthen national unity, continue to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and make new and still greater contributions to building up a prosperous socialist sinkiang and to the defence and construction of the great socialist motherland excl.

the standing committee
of the national people's congress

the state council of
the people's republic of china

september 30, 1975

Grand Banquet in Sinkiang Celebrates National Day and Autonomous Region Anniversary

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 30, 1975)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china and the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional revolutionary committee gave a grand banquet here this evening in warm celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

present were leader of the central delegation chen hsi-lien, deputy leaders of the delegation ulanfu, chang tsai-chien, mao yuan-hsin, pasang, tsui hai-lung and su ching, and the members of the delegation.

all comrades on the delegation joined the more than 1,000 representatives of various nationalities from various fronts and departments in sinkiang at the happy get-together in drinking toasts to the good health and long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities. they warmly acclaimed the great victory won by sinkiang in socialist revolution and socialist construction since the founding of the people's republic of china and the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee.

the banquet proceeded in a jubilant atmosphere of unity.

present were saipidin azizi (saifudin), first secretary of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberation army, yang yung, second secretary of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command, ismayil amat, secretary of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command, and leading members of party and government departments and army units of the autonomous region and urumchi municipality.

comrade saipidin azizi and delegation leader chen hsi-lien spoke at the banquet. in his speech, saipidin azizi extended a warm welcome and expressed heartfelt thanks to the central delegation. he said: in the past 26 years, particularly since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, our great motherland under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao has undergone tremendous changes. our motherland is advancing and so is the socialist sinkiang. in the past 20 years,

under the cordial concern and wise leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and with the tremendous support from various provinces, municipalities and other autonomous regions in the country, our region has made great achievements by the concerted efforts of the people of various nationalities in the whole region and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in the region in socialist revolution and construction and in the struggle to smash the subversions and sabotages engineered by soviet revisionist social-imperialism and to defend the border area of the motherland. united and militant socialist new sinkiang with initial prosperity stands firmly like a steel bastion on the northwest border of china. our victory is a great victory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, a great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line and a great victory of the party's nationality policy excl.

like other places in the country, our region is in an important period of historical development. our task is a very glorious and arduous one. we will, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and with the great support of fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, make an assiduous study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the party's basic line and persevere in the general line for building socialism, further strengthen the revolutionary great unity of the people of various nationalities, do still better work in the field of economy. intensify the struggle against ravisionism, consolidate the border defence of the motherland, develop the excellent situation in sinkiang and unite to win still greater victories.

comrade chen hsi-lien made a speech amid warm applause. on behalf of chairman mao, the party central committee, the n.p.c. standing committee and the state council, he extended the warmest greetings and cordial regards to the people of various nationalities, revolutionary cadres, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, model workers from various fields of endeavour, representatives of advanced units and patriots from various circles in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

he said: our great motherland has traversed a glorious and militant course over the past 26 years. having achieved initial prosperity, our socialist new china is advancing in big strides.

under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, and illuminated by the party's nationality policy, sinkiang has in the 20 years since the founding of the autonomous region achieved great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and made great contributions in the course of socialist revolution and construction and

the struggle against soviet revisionist social-imperialism and in defence of the motherland's northwest border.

we are convinced, he said, that the armymen and civilians of various nationalities in sinkiang under the leadership of the regional party committee will conscientiously implement chairman mao's important instructions, develop the excellent situation, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and make still greater contributions to the great cause of building and defending the socialist motherland, he added.

in the course of the banquet, the regional party committee presented embroidered uighur-style caps to the leader, deputy leaders and all members of the central delegation.

after the banquet, all comrades on the central delegation attended a theatrical performance in the company of the leading comrades of the party, government and army organizations in the region.

ECONOMY

Excellent Situation in China's Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

the cadres and masses on china's economic front have been conscientiously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, enhancing their struggle to prevent and oppose revisionism and consolidate this dictatorship. stimulated by this great struggle, the mass movements of "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and "in industry, learn from taching" have been pushed to new heights and industrial and agricultural production and construction have reached a new level.

this is the last year of china's fourth five-year plan for the development of the national economy. in the first eight months of this year, total value of industrial output was 17.3 percent higher than in the corresponding period of last year, and the output of major products also registered marked increases. the market both in town and country is brisk and commodity prices continue to be stable. state revenue and expenditure are balanced to leave a surplus. a good harvest of wheat, barley, beans and early rice was won this summer with new levels attained both in total output and unit yield. the autumn crops promise a good harvest, and this year as the fourteenth consecutive good year in agriculture is secure.

this will be the fifteenth consecutive year in which china has achieved a 20 percent increase in its petroleum industry. in the january-august period, crude oil output was 25.5 percent higher than in the same 1974 period, and the production targets for gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and lubricants were amply fulfilled. geological prospecting has been proceeding rapidly, existing oil fields have been expanded as more oil deposits were verified and new oil fields discovered. a number of high-yield oil and gas wells have been sunk in the pohai bay and other areas and many new oil wells have been put into production.

coal production continues to grow. the january-august state production plan was overfulfilled, and the major coal producing provinces and coal mines all over-fulfilled their production plans.

chemical fertilizer production has maintained a steady month by month increase. the daily output record has been improved time and again since april.

new successes were registered in the january-august period in iron and steel, electric power, mechine-building, and textile and other light industries and in transport. iron and steel production showed a monthly increase, and many major iron and steel plants overfulfilled their production quotas. electricity output was 15.7 percent higher than in the same period of last year. the output of electronic computers, programme-controlled machine tools and other machinery was multiplied, and a number of new products, including an automatic tap grinder and the peking brand sedan car, have been trial-produced. the railway, highway and water transportation quotas for the january-august period were all fulfilled. the output of textile and other light industrial products increased and their quality was further improved. among the 15 major items of textile and other light industrial products that are included in the national production plan, nine registered marked increases in output.

capital construction projects proceeded at a faster pace and state investment used in the first eight months of the year was 20 percent more than in the same 1974 period. sixtyfour percent of the funds for projects to be completed this year have been used, and 81.9 percent of the funds for expanding ten harbours have been taken up. a number of large and medium-sized projects have been completed and put into production, including the paoting coal mines in szechwan, the wuhan coal mines in ningsia, a coal pipe-line from chinhuangtao to peking, the paochi-chengtu electric railway project, several sugar refineries in kwangsi, the chienkuo chemical fertilizer plant in sinkiang and the chohsi hydro-electric power station in liaoning. production capacity has been added in the metallurgical, electric power, petroleum, coal, motor

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vehicle, chemical fertilizer, chemical fibre and sugar refining industries.

during the january-august period, the amount of goods purchased, sold and stored was bigger than that of the same 1974 period. the purchase quotas for wheat, barley, beans and early rice were overfulfilled and more pigs, tea and other farm produce were purchased. a greater amount of meat, eggs, vegetables and other foodstuff was put on the market, and the supply of synthetic fabrics, knitwear, sewing machines, bicycles, radio sets and other consumer goods showed a ten percent increase. the turn-over in restaurants was also ten percent higher.

during 1971-75, china maintained a consistent ten percent increase in the output of summer-harvested crops (i.e., wheat, barley and beans), chiefly wheat, and the growth in the past two years was especially big, putting summer crops at the head of all crops in the output growth rate. the provinces and municipalities in northern china, which grow 70 percent of the summer crops in the country, gathered a bigger summer harvest this year than last. compared with last year, 32 more counties in the 13 provinces and municipalities registered an average per hectare wheat yield above three tons, ten more counties with an average of 4.5 tons and a greater number of communes producing 5.25 tons and brigades six tons. new experience has thus been achieved in further raising the unit yield, enlarging the acreage under wheat and increasing the proportion of summer-harvested crops in grain production.

most of the provinces, a municipality and an autonomous region in southern china this year achieved increases in the output of early rice. most parts of hunan province, which totalled two million hectares of early rice, averaged 4.5 tons per hectare in output. the high-yield rural counties around shanghai all reported output increases.

the good harvests of summer crops and early rice were due to the conscientious efforts of the rural cadres and peasants in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and in expanding agriculture with high socialist enthusiasm.

since last winter hundreds of millions of peasants and a million rural cadres have been engaged in an unprecedented movement to build farmland improvement projects and reshape mountains and rivers. irrigation facilities servicing two million more hectares of farmland were newly built or improved, 1.1 million more hectares of hilly land were terraced and 1.2 million more hectares of low-yield land improved. these figures are all higher than those of previous years. peasants in northern china continued their land improvement efforts centred on sinking wells. during the first eight months of this year, they completed work on 236,000 pump wells. the numerous

projects have basically changed farming conditions and ensured good harvests for the years ahead.

with the strong belief that "man can conquer nature", the peasants and rural cadres have achieved tremendous success in fighting dry spells, continuous wet weather, low temperatures and floods that hit different parts of china this year. peasants in northwest and northeast china defeated a dry spell in spring and sowed an additional 333,000 hectares of spring wheat than last year, while those in southern china triumphed over continuous drizzling rain and low temperatures to achieve their largest acreage planted to early rice since the founding of new china in 1949.

the chinese workers and members of rural people's communes are greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china with even more vigor and greater confidence. they are determined to make a better study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen their struggle to prevent and oppose revisionism, go all-out for socialism and strive to fulfil this year's national economic development plan and the fourth five-year plan.

INTER-FACTORY RELATIONS

China's Industry Fosters New Type of Inter-Factory Relations

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 30, 1975)

inter-factory relations in socialist new china are governed by the principle of altruistic cooperation to serve the national interests in direct contravention of the "jungle law" that dominates the capitalist world.

in shanghai, china's largest industrial city, a relationship of socialist cooperation has been fostered among all manner of industrial enterprises. big factories go out of their way to help smaller ones develop production rather than squeeze them out or even annex them. those which have evolved new techniques, processes or products are eager to introduce these to other factories rather than keep them secret and claim "patent rights" for their inventions. machine works take the initiative to help other plants renovate their old equipment and raise efficiency so as to economize on state investment. a large enterprise never hesitates to accept an order for a small consignment of a product of high technical standard which might entail

a loss but is urgently needed by another enterprise. factories turning out the same products share their experience without reserve, and those of different trades also cooperate with one another.

two long-standing rubber works, which were locked in cut-throat competition in the old days, have since liberation worked closely together. after the birth of new china, these two privately-owned factories underwent socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in line with the state policy of buying out firms run by the national bourgeoisie. they were renamed the shanghai no. 1 and no. 2 rubber tyre factories, and their workers, cadres and technicians often get together and discuss technicalities and their experience in production and management. not long ago, when three of the electric motors driving the enclosed rubber mixing machines at the no. 1 factory broke down, the no. 2 factory immediately sent over three spare motors to keep the machines going. the two factories also worked in coordination to evolve a highly efficient tyre moulding machine.

shanghai has more than 8,000 state factories, ranging from large ones employing several tens of thousands workers to small ones operated by a few dozen people. small and medium-sized ones make up over 80 percent of the total. large factories often help small ones by placing orders with them for simple parts and accessories, assisting them to renovate their equipment and imparting up-to-date technical knowledge. the multitude of collectively-run neighbourhood factories and workshops started by housewives since the great leap forward year of 1958 owe much of their rapid progress to large state factories in terms of equipment and technical guidance.

the shanghai no. 1 textile machinery plant, which supplies all the 30 and more cotton mills in the city, has helped them effect technical innovations and tap the full potential of their existing equipment. the no. 12 and the no. 5 mills adopted an innovation which raised the efficiency of their combing machines from nine to 13 kilogrammes per hour but the machine vibrated badly and parts wore out quickly. workers and technicians from the textile machinery plant, which specializes in making combers, got together with those of the two mills to study the problem and finally ironed it out. the innovated comber has been popularized in shanghai, boosting the combing efficiency of the local cotton industry by one-third. this innovation has also given an impetus to the efforts of the textile machinery plant to remodel its products. it is now mass-producing the innovated type of combers.

"our relationship is not one between buyers and sellers but between brother units under the socialist ownership by the whole people", is the common view of the leading members of both the textile machine plant and the cotton mills.

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helping other factories which are in urgent need has also become their common practice. not long ago, the shanghai no. 3 iron and steel plant accepted an order for three kilogrammes of fine stainless steel cable. it meant twisting together 49 hair-thin strands of stainless steel wire to form the cable. the workers said they would take great pains in producing it since the state needed it. a leading cadre noted that the order might entail a loss to the plant, but in the interest of the state taken as a whole, it would be done.

the shanghai plants are always ready to accept extra orders for the revolution. when the 200 workers of the shanghai no. 2 welding plant learned that the shanghai general petro-chemical works, then being constructed, urgently needed 300 studded tubes, they pitched in to help. the welders volunteered to take on the job thought it meant welding 920,000 studs -- as much welding work as the plant normally did in a year and a half. they completed the work within three months, speeded by the technical innovations introduced at that time.

in the first half of this year, when the chiangnan shipyards was building two 10,000-ton cargo ships, it found it urgently needed special plastic bends. the no. 6 pharmaceutical plant readily took it on and produced the bends in two days.

the inter-factory socialist cooperation in shanghai has become a city-wide mass movement under the unified leadership of the municipal committee of the communist party of china. this has given full play to the socialist superiority and the principle of concentrating a superior strength to tackle key problems in both production and tachniques.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, shanghai's 1,000 poorly-designed boilers left over from the 1920s and 30s were transformed into good standard boilers which are easy to operate and use less coal. with 200,000 people of all trades involved, the remodeling work was completed within 80 days.

thanks to socialist cooperation, factories of more than 20 branches of industry have widely adopted advanced techniques, such as use of laser beams, electronics, isotopes, microbiology and infrared rays.

under the unified leadership of the party, shanghai's industrial departments have done many things to facilitate this kind of socialist cooperation. a permanent feature is an exhibition which displays the latest inventions, technical innovations and achievements in technical transformation. when the technical gains of a factory are placed on show, other factories can adopt them and they become part of the wealth of the entire society. scientific and technical exchange centres have also been established

in shanghai by a number of factories. these play an important part in popularizing and exchanging advanced experience and techniques, stimulating technical innovations and solving technical problems.

tang kuang-hsuan, leading member of the department of industry and transport under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, told hsinhua: "socialist construction is undertaken under unified leadership and over-all planning and through a division of labour and coordination. socialist coordination reflects a relationship between men entirely different from that in a capitalist society. because of the public ownership of the means of production, our various enterprises have identical fundamental interests. coordination between them is a new-type relationship characterized by mutual support and help. our socialist system provides great prospects for more and more socialist cooperation."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Tirana Meeting Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 30, 1975)

a meeting to celebrate warmly the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was held in the palace of culture here yesterday. the meeting was sponsored by the albania-china friendship association and the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour.

present at the meeting were ramiz alia, member of the political bureau and secretary of the a.p.l. central committee; spiro koleka, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the albania-china friendship association; pali miska, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and minister of industry and mining; pilo peristeri, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee; ndue marashi, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; and sotir kamberi, secretary of the tirana district party committee.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua, the staff of the chinese embassy and chinese engineers and technicians now working in this country attended the meeting.

overlooking the rostrum were portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and the national flags of the two countries. a streamer over the rostrum read: "long live the unbreakable friendship between albania and china excl."

the meeting was presided over by comrade spiro koleka.

tuan babameto, alternate member of the a.p.l. central committee and minister of communications, and chinese ambassador liu chen-hua spoke at the meeting.

comrade babameto said that the founding of the people's republic of china 26 years ago was the greatest and most important event in the history of the chinese people. it marked a decisive and fundamental turning point in the destiny of the chinese people. this victory was at the same time a world-historic event of utmost importance.

today, he said, when revisionists, opportunists and renegades of every description are trying to repudiate and

sabotage revolution and the liberation movements by every possible means, the great theory and practical experience of the chinese revolution and its shining example have become an enormous source of inspiration to the oppressed and exploited peoples and countries in their struggle for national and social emancipation.

hailing the chinese people's tremendous successes in every field in the past 26 years, he said: "the triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao tsetung is another great victory of enormous significance won by the communist party of china and the chinese people."

he went on to say: the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticise lin piao and confucius once again testify to the correctness of the marxist-leninist theory that to prevent revisionist degeneration and capitalist restoration in a socialist country, one should heighten one's revolutionary vigilance and wage bitter class struggles against the influences and activities of the enemies at home and abroad in the ideological, political and economic fields."

comrade babameto pointed out: "the people's republic of china abides by its policies of proletarian internationalism and stands against big-nation chauvinism and, in particular, against hegemonism of the two superpowers, the u.s.a. and the u.s.s.r. it fights to smash imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries of all countries and to uproot oppression and exploitation throughout the world."

"the albanian people, as the brothers of the chinese people and their comrades-in-arms in the great common cause, greet and celebrate october first as their own festival", he said. "they cherish sincere feelings of deep affection for the glorious communist party of china, the heroic chinese people and comrade mao tsetung, an outstanding leader and a great marxist-leninist. we are heartily rejoiced to see china's spectacular sucoesses in its socialist revolution and socialist construction and regard these successes as our won, because they represent the triumph of marxism-leninism, socialism and revolution."

he said: "the friendship and militant unity which bind our two peoples and two countries together are powerful and unbreakable, because they have been forged by our two marxist-leninist parties and by our two great leaders, comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung and because they are based on the imperishable principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism."

comrade babameto pointed out: "the enemies of socialism and revolution, particularly the soviet social-imperialists, regard this great friendship as a thorn in their flesh. they try by every possible means to abuse and

undermine this friendship. but, doubtlessly, all these attempts are doomed to fail. led and educated by our two marxist-leninist parties and faithful to the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the people of our two countries will further strengthen friendship, mutual help and fraternal cooperation."

chinese ambassador liu chen-hua said: "while celebrating jubilantly the great festival of our country, we gladly see that our beloved comrades-in-arms, the heroic albanian people, led by their great leader comrade enver hoxha and the party of labour and working with a pickaxe in one hand and a rifle in the other, have shattered the subversive and disruptive activities of u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism and won one victory and success after another in socialist revolution and socialist construction. an invigorating revolutionary atmosphere prevails everywhere in the 'land of mountain eagle' and industrial and agricultural production is in an excellent situation". he pointed out: "closely rallying round the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the industrious and valiant albanian people are working for the fulfillment of all the militant tasks set by the sixth party congress. the glorious albanian party of labour and the heroic albanian people firmly combat the policy of aggression and hegemonism of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, and vigorously support the revolutionary struggle of the world people. rejoiced at and encouraged by the great victories and successes of their fraternal albanian people, the chinese people regard these achievements as their own and heartily wish them new and still greater victories and successes in the days to come."

"the chinese people," he said, "highly treasure and esteem the great friendship between china and albania. no force on earth can undermine this friendship. in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in international struggle in future, the people of our two countries will as always support and encourage each other, and forever unite with each other, fight side by side and win victory together."

the meeting was followed by an excellent art performance.

to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, a "chinese film week" was recently held under the joint sponsorship of the albanian ministry of education and culture, the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with the outside world and the "new albania" film studio.

the cocktail party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the japan-china association held an inauguration meeting yesterday at which a declaration and a constitution of the association were adopted.

the declaration said, "we will seek more extensive support of the people of all strata to promote the movement for japan-china friendship in order to build a solid and firm foundation of friendship and goodwill between the two nations. at the same time, we will follow and develop the spirit of the japan-china joint statement for an early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship."

the constitution said, "the aim of our association is to strive for the realization of the spirit of the japan-china joint statement and promote mutual understanding and friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples from generation to generation."

Peking Arts Troupe Visits West Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 30, 1975)

the peking arts troupe of china gave performances in kita kyushu, fukuoka and shimonoseki when it visited these west japanese cities between september 26 and 29.

the mayors of the three cities have received the leading members of the arts troupe. they all expressed the hope that the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between japan and china will be developed and the friendly contacts between the three cities and the chinese people will be further strengthened.

tadashi yamada, vice-chairman of the fukuoka headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), made a speech when the arts troupe gave a performance in fukuoka. "it is entirely neccessary to have the inclusion of a clear anti-hegemonist clause in the text of the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship. let us make joint efforts for an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

personages of various circles in yamaguchi prefecture and shimonoseki city held a discussion meeting with members of the peking arts troupe. at the meeting, masaharu onaka, director of the yamaguchi prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said that the vigorous spirit of the chinese

people demonstrated in the performances of the peking arts troupe has helped the people in yamaguchi prefecture and shimonoseki city to deepen their understanding and friendly sentiments towards new china.

workers, women and representatives of all branches of the shimonoseki regional headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) presented to the peking arts troupe 20 banners with signature of their names. on each of these banners was inscribed words calling for early conclusion of the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship.

the peking arts troupe visited okayama prefecture yesterday afternoon. in the evening yesterday the arts troupe attended a cocktail party held by personages of various circles in okayama prefecture in celebration of the third anniversary of the normalization of the japan-china diplomatic relations.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with all members of the japanese delegation of the representatives of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association. leader of the delegation is tadashi yaoita, diet member and chairman of the association, deputy leader is kaku ashika, vice-chairman of the association, and secretary-general is hiroaki morishima, permanent director of the association.

present on the occasion were ma ling, deputy secretary-general of the chinese society of agronomy, and leading members of organizations concerned, including li fu-teh, chan ta-chi and han ping-pei.

Tokyo Rally Commemorates 3rd Anniversary of
Publication of Japan-China Joint Statement

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 30, 1975)

a rally was held here yesterday by people of various circles in japan to commemorate the 3rd anniversary of the publication of the japan-china joint statement and demand immediate conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause.

the rally was jointly sponsored by the japan socialist party, the komei party, the general council of trade unions of japan, the federation of independent unions, the national federation of industrial organizations, the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japan-china cultural exchange association, the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, the national council for japan-china friendship, the japan-china national congress, the japanese women's liaison council for japan-china friendship, the japan association for the promotion of international trade and other parties and organizations.

among the 1,500 friends of various circles attending the rally were tomomi narita, yoshiyuki asai, makoto ichikawa, toshibumi tateyama, hisao kuroda, kozo sasaki, kinkazu saionji, tomitaro kaneda and others.

tomomi narita said in his opening speech: "all the concrete business agreements defined in the japan-china joint statement have been concluded. however, up to the present, a japan-china peace and friendship treaty has not been concluded." the loudest call should be made and the biggest movement should be launched in opposing power politics and hegemony, he pointed out. "we should urge the japanese side to put article 7 of the japan-china joint statement in the text of the proposed peace treaty," he added.

he said: "if (japan) really wants to live with china in peace and good neighborliness forever, then it should not yield to any sabotage, but should surmount any pressures and conclude a japan-china peace and friendship treaty as early as possible on the basis of the principles of the japan-china joint statement. it should also make clear to the people of asia and the whole world japan's stand of not seeking hegemony and not allowing others to establish such hegemony."

he pointed out: "to take this stand is in line with the historical torrent which no force on earth can hold back, and it is also in conformity with justice."

after reaffirming the joint statement issued by his party and the china-japan friendship association during his visit to china last may, narita said: "in

order to truly implement the spirit of the joint statement, the socialist party has exerted all its efforts to strive for an early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty by uniting all the forces desiring japan-china friendship and through joint struggle with the broad masses of the people and struggle in diet."

speeking on behalf of the komei party, yoshiyuki assai said: "an agreement on hegemony has been reached in the joint statement between the japanese and chinese governments. therefore we do not permit any retreat from this joint statement.", it won't do to evade the question of hegemony in connection with the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty". he demanded an early conclusion of the peace treaty.

speeking on behalf of the general council of trade unions of japan, makoto ichikawa said: "the japan-china joint statement is in conformity with the present historical current. in the past three years, the economical, cultural and personnel exchanges between japan and china have developed greatly and the basis of friendship has been expanded steadily."

he said: "it is impermissible to retreat from article 7 of the joint statement in cloncluding a japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

on behalf of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), kisao kuroda said: "one of the forces opposing the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty is the soviet union."

he noted, "the soviet union unreasonably occupies our country's northern territories, and at the same time sabotages our fishery in the territorial waters around japan and sends military ships to operate around our country. not long ago, its airplanes violated our airspace over the izu islands. are these not expressions of hegemonism practiced by the soviet union against our country?"

hisao kuroda said that a national campaign would be further promoted to accelerate the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

a resolution and an appeal were adopted amidst warm applause at the rally.

the anti-hegemony question, the resolution says, "is an unanimous agreement reached in the japan-china joint statement. there should be no obstacle in concluding a peace and friendship treaty. the attempt to cancel the anti-hegemony clause is dangerous. we will not allow the removal of the nucleus of the spirit of the joint statement." the resolution demands that the

japanese government conclude as early as possible the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the content of not seeking and not permitting the seeking of hegemony clearly stated in line with the spirit of the japan-china joint statement.

the rally was permeated with the warm atmosphere of japan-china friendship.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 30, 1975)

the chinese government delegation led by yeh fei, minister of communications, arrived here today by train.

the chinese delegation will officiate at the opening ceremony of the exhibition of the people's republic of china and pay a friendly visit to korea.

the delegation was greeted at the station by kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade, li tae baek, vice-minister, li duk hyon, vice-minister of sea trasportation, choe sang muk, councillor of the ministry of foreign affairs and director of second department of the ministry and others.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and chang to, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, as well as li hsi-fu and li chang-wen, leader and deputy leader of the chinese exhibition group, who had come here earlier, were also present.

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 30, 1975)

a banquet to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was held here yesterday by the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries and the korea-china friendship association.

present at the banquet were kong jin tae, vice-premier of the administration council, and other personages concerned.

attending the banquet were li yun-chaun, ambassador, and staff members, of the chinese embassy in korea, chen chien-wu, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the military armistice commission, chinese engineering and technical personnel as well as chinese students in korea.

members of the visiting exhibition group of the people's republic of china with li hsi-fu as leader and li chang-wen as deputy leader were also present.

kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries and ambassador li yun-chaun proposed toasts at the banquet.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of festival and friendship and unity between the people of korea and china.

on september 28, major general kim poong sup, senior member of the korean-chinese side to the military armistice commission, gave a banquet in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission and members of the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers attended the banquet.

on the same day, the taekam korea-china friendship cooperative farm held a get-together with chinese ambassador li yun-chaun and staff members of the chinese embassy to celebrate the chinese national day. the chinese colour feature film "reconnaissance across the yangtze" was shown on the occasion.

Korean Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

kim il sung, president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and kim il, premier of the administration council of the d.p.r.k., sent a message today to chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai, most warmly congratulating them on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee of the democratic people's republic of korea, the administration council and the entire korean people, extend the warmest congratulations and regards to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

in the past 26 years since the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese people, under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china led by him, displaying the revolutionary spirit of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, have won tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction and built the backward and poor china into a prosperous socialist new china in a short span of time.

through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in the past few years, china has consolidated her dictatorship of the proletariat, reinforced the unity of the people throughout the country, strengthened her economy and national defence. the people's mental outlook has taken on an altogether new aspect.

the imperialist policy of blockading and isolating china has gone bankrupt. the people's republic of china has developed and grown into a strong anti-imperialist revolutionary force in asia. her international prestige is higher than ever before.

the korean people heartily rejoice, as over their own, over all the achievements won by their close comrades-in-arms -- the fraternal chinese people -- in building a new society and extend warm congratulations to them.

we are very satisfied to note that the militant unity and friendly ties of cooperation cemented with blood between our two parties, countries and peoples in the protracted, hard revolutionary struggle for the common cause are being strengthened and developed with each passing day.

the korean people will, as in the past, make their utmost effort for further consolidating the valuable relations of friendly cooperation based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

we sincerely wish still bigger achievements to the fraternal chinese people in the cause of building china into a modern and strong socialist country and liberating their inalienable territory taiwan -- combat tasks set forth by the 10th national congress of the communist party of china and the first session of the fourth national people's congress.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg-China Friendship Association Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Brussels, Sept. 29, 1975)

the luxembourg-china friendship association gave a dinner in luxembourg yesterday in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report reaching here.

the celebration was presided over by adolphe franck, president of the association. more than 200 personages from various parts of luxembourg were present. the hall was bedecked with the national flags of the two countries.

li lien-pi, chinese ambassador to luxembourg, attended on invitation.

jean georges pierre heisbourg, secretary-general of the association, and ambassador li lien-pi spoke on the occasion.

chinese films were shown after the dinner.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy Leader Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

commander didier ratsiraka, president of the supreme council of revolution of the malagasy republic, in a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, on september 27 expressed fervent wishes on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the people, the supreme council of revolution, the malagasy government and i myself feel as happy as the chinese people do on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. i fervently wish your excellency happiness and the great chinese people prosperity. may the excellent relations of friendship between our two peoples be continuously strengthened in the interest of harmonious development of our bilateral relations so as to fulfil our common ideals.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand-China Society Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Wellington, Sept. 30, 1975)

the new zealand-china society have held meetings in auckland and wellington to warmly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the auckland meeting of about 300 people jointly sponsored by the new zealand-china society and the new zealand chinese culture society was held on september 28. national secretary of the new zealand-china society j. ewen attended the meeting, and chairman of the auckland branch r. fairley made a speech. a chinese film "ode to the national day" was shown after the meeting.

in wellington, about 300 people attended a gathering on the evening of september 27 organized by the wellington branch of the new zealand-china society in celebration of china's national day. chairman of the branch jock hoe expressed congratulations on the occasion, while well-known professor james bertram made speech at the gathering. chinese film "reconnaissance across the yangtze" was shown at the end of the gathering.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Petroleum Delegation Leaves Peking for Norway

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

a nine-member chinese petroleum delegation led by chang wen-pin, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, left here by air today on a friendly visit to norway at the invitation of the government of the kingdom of norway.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including chiao li-jen, liu kang, miao wen and liang shang-yuan.

steis seeberg, counsellor of the royal norwegian embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

fazal elahi chaudhry, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, has sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, warmly congratulating them on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it gives me great pleasure to extend to your excellency and to the government and people of china our greetings and warm felicitations on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

we in pakistan greatly admire the magnificent all-round achievements of your great country and wish the friendly people of china continued progress and greater successes in the future.

the close and friendly relations which exist between pakistan and china are a source of great encouragement and satisfaction to us and i am confident that with the passage of time these relations will grow from strength to strength.

i avail myself of this opportunity to wish your excellency good health and happiness and the chinese people a glorious and prosperous future.

please accept, excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 29, 1975)

the romanian institute for cultural relations with foreign countries and the romanian-chinese friendship association held a reception here today to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were stefan voitec, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council, ion popescu-puturi, chairman of the romanian-chinese friendship association, dumitru turcus, deputy head of a department under the party central committee, constantin oancea, vice-minister of foreign affairs, lieutenant general vasile ionel, vice-minister of national defence, ioan petru botar, secretary-general of the institute for cultural relations with foreign countries, and representatives of departments concerned.

present also were chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan, other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and the chinese goodwill delegation headed by wang shih-hui, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress and member of the standing committee of the hopei provincial committee of the chinese communist party.

comrade ion popescu-puturi and chinese ambassador li ting-chuan spoke at the reception.

comrade ion popescu-puturi spoke of the successes achieved by the chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 26 years under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung. the romanian people are rejoiced at these successes won by the chinese people, he said.

he said that the romanian communist party, the government of the socialist republic of romania and all the romanian people highly assessed the relations of friendship,

cooperation and unity forged by the two parties, two countries and two peoples of romania and china. such relations are based on the common ideals of building a new social system, the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, mutual respect, comradely mutual assistance and full equality.

in his speech, chinese ambassador li ting-chuan said, "under the leadership of the romanian communist party led by comrade nicolae ceausescu, the romanian people with a glorious revolutionary tradition firmly combat imperialism and hegemonism, valiantly defend national independence and state sovereignty, actively uphold equality among nations big and small, and support the just struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed people. together with the third world countries, romania is resolutely opposed to the oppression and plunder of the poor countries by the rich countries, advocates the establishment of a new international economic order and has won extensive sympathy and support throughout the world."

after paying glowing tribute to romania's successes in national construction, the chinese ambassador continued, "the friendship and unity between china and romania have withstood tests. we are firmly convinced that such revolutionary friendship and militant unity will certainly be further consolidated and developed in the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in the days to come."

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Vice Minister of Finance Meets Romanian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

wang ping-chien, vice-minister of finance, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with petrovici stefan, general manager of the administration of state insurance of romania, and boldus emil, assistant manager of the international department of the administration.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including keng tao-ming and lin chen-feng.

the romanian guests arrived in peking on september 28.

Romanian Leaders Greet Chinese Leaders on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the communist party of romania and president of the socialist republic of romania, and manea manescu, prime minister of the government of the s.r.r., sent a message of greetings on september 27 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the p.r.c., warmly congratulating them on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the communist party of romania, the state council and the government of the socialist republic of romania and the romanian people and in our own name, extend to you, and through you to the communist party of china, the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people, warm and friendly regards and heartfelt congratulations.

the brilliant victories won by the chinese people in their heroic revolutionary struggle against domestic reaction and imperialist rule and for national and social emancipation, a struggle fraught with sacrifices, and the founding of the people's republic of china are events of international historic significance. they mark a fundamental turning point in the several thousand years of chinese history and in the life and destiny of the great chinese people.

in the 26 years since the founding of the people's republic of china, the industrious and wise chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, have scored outstanding achievements in building a socialist system and elevating their motherland to a higher stage of all-round progress. now the entire chinese people, closely rallying round the communist party of china, are engaged in heroic and selfless labour for the completion of all the tasks set forth by the 10th party congress and the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the fourth five-year plan.

the romanian people are heartily rejoiced at the victories won by the fraternal chinese people and wish them new and still greater successes in the cause of socialist construction and in bringing about steady prosperity of the people's republic of china.

we also avail ourselves of this opportunity to reiterate our firm conviction that the fraternal

friendship, fighting unity and all-round cooperation based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will be ceaselessly developed in the interest of our two countries and two peoples and of socialism and progress, cooperation and the cause of world peace.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

a sudanese high-ranking military delegation led by major general tag el sir ahmed el magboul, commander of the sudanese armoured forces, arrived in peking by air today at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by huang hsin-ting, commander of the armoured force of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned li ching, hsing yung-ning, cheng hsueh-yu, chang tung-huan, lu kuei, chao chun-cheng and lin chao-nan.

m.h. mattar, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sudanese embassy here, was present.

Chinese Red Cross Donates for Sudanese Flood Relief

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

the red cross of china announced today in a message to the sudanese government that it has decided to donate rmb 50,000 yuan to help the flood affected people in the sudan. it also expressed sympathy with them.

the message reads:

"we are shocked and deeply concerned to learn of the floods that hit your country. the red cross society of china has decided to gift your government with rmb

fifty thousand yuan to help the people in the afflicted area tide over their temporary difficulties. please convey to the people in the afflicted area of your country the heartfelt sympathy and solicitude of the chinese people and our society."

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Women's Delegation Leaves Syria for Home

(NCNA-English Damascus, Sept. 29, 1975)

the chinese women's delegation, led by chang hsiu-chih, chairman of the women federation of heilungkiang province, left damascus for home yesterday after concluding a friendly visit to syria.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by salma najib, vice-president of syrian women general federation, and syrian and palestinian women representatives.

chinese ambassador to syria, tsao ke-chiang, was also present at the airport.

the chinese women's delegation arrived in syria on september 13 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the syrian women general federation.

during its visit, the chinese women's delegation met with fawwaz sabbagh, member of national leadership of arab baath socialist party, and bouchra kanafani, president of syrian women general federation as well as leading members of syrian general federation of workers and general federation of peasants.

the delegation visited a number of syrian cities where they were warmly welcomed by the local authorities and personages of women circles.

the delegation was also received by leaders of the palestinian commando organization. it met palestinian women representatives at a friendly get-together.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Medical Team Members

(NCNA-English Tunis, Sept. 29, 1975)

tunisian prime minister hedi nouira received here today chinese medical team leaders and doctors who are leaving at the end of their term of work here and those who just arrived.

those received were ma cheng-shih, leader, and yang ho-ting, deputy leader, of the first medical team, and liu tien-ching, leader, and sun yen-tien, deputy leader, of the second team, and some doctors of the first team.

the prime minister had a cordial and friendly talk with them. he said, "the chinese medical team has done a lot of work in tunisia and has left a deep impression on our people."

he also expressed his welcome to the second medical team.

hamed el abed, director of the prime minister's office, was present on the occasion. chinese ambassador hou yeh-feng was also present.

tunisian minister of health mohamed mzali received ma cheng-shih and yang ho-ting on september 27.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Pakistan, Iranian and Australian Foreign Ministers

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister and chairman of its delegation to the 30th u.n. general assembly session, gave a dinner this evening in honour of aziz ahmed, pakistan minister of state for defence and foreign affairs.

iqbal a. akhund, permanant representative of pakistan to the united nations and other pakistan guests were also present.

present on the chinese side were huang hua, vice-chairman, lai ya-li, representative, chang han-chih, alternate representative, of the chinese delegation.

chiao kuan-hua met iranian foreign minister abbas-ali khalatbari and austrian foreign minister bielka karltreu on separate occasions this afternoon.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Hanoi Celebrates China's National Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 30, 1975)

the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front, the viet nam-china friendship association and the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries held a meeting here yesterday evening warmly celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present were hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; chu van tan, member of the v.n.w.p. and member of the presidium of the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front; dang thai mai, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association, as well as leading members of the departments concerned and representatives of various organizations.

nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the d.r.v.n. attended the meeting.

chinese ambassador fu hao and diplomats of the chinese embassy and representatives of the chinese technicians working here were also present.

comrade hoang van hoan delivered an opening speech.

vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association dang thai mai said in his address at the meeting, "the vietnamese people have always followed with profound feelings the chinese people's glorious revolutionary course. they are extremely elated over, as their own, the brilliant achievements of the chinese people and wish them still greater achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china led by respected and beloved chairman mao and great contributions to the struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

he said: "the vietnamese people resolutely support the chinese people's struggle for liberating taiwan -- an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china. they are convinced that this just struggle will surely be victorious in the end."

dang thai mai said, "the viet nam-china friendship that has grown from the revolutionary ideal and profound proletarian internationalism and has been tempered in the protracted revolutionary struggle of the people of our two countries is a great friendship which no force can brake. the vietnamese people are determined to do their best to cultivate the great friendship and militant solidarity

between the people of the two countries so as to enable them to remain green forever and exist generation after generation." chinese ambassador fu hao in his speech gave an account of the great achievements won in the past 26 years by the chinese people under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china in socialist revolution and socialist construction and the great proletarian cultural revolution. he also briefed the listeners on the chinese people's mass movement of studying the marxist-leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat in accordance with chairman mao's directives.

the ambassador warmly congratulated the vietnamese people on their great victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and their achievement in rehabilitating and developing economy.

he added, "the people of china and viet nam are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. in the common revolutionary struggle in half a century, our two parties and peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other and forged profound militant friendship between them. the recent visit by the viet nam party and government delegation led by comrade le duan to china has made a new contribution to the consolidation and development of the friendship between our two countries. the chinese people treasure very much their friendship with the fraternal vietnamese people. they will, as in the past, do their best to contribute to the consolidation and development of the fraternity and militant solidarity between the two peoples."

the meeting was permeated with an atmosphere of brotherhood and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam.

the meeting was followed by an art performance.

the viet nam-china friendship association gave a report here earlier on the achievements of the chinese people in socialist construction.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

October 16, 1975 No. 5955

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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Historical Materialism Brooks No Distortion

by

Che Pien (詰 弁)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 25, 1975)

After liberation, some people have described the capitulationist line -- which is against corrupt officials only but not against the emperor and leads to the final acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment and which is publicized and extolled the Water Margin -- as indisputably due to "the limitations of the peasants," and called this concept the "concept of historical materialism." This is a fundamental distortion of historical materialism. "Classes struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years. To interpret history from this viewpoint is historical materialism; standing in opposition to this viewpoint is historical idealism." Based on this teaching of Chairman Mao's, we can clearly see that description of capitulationism publicized in the Water Margin as due to "the limitations of the peasants" is evidently the obliteration of class struggle and the propagation of class conciliation. How could this typical example of historical idealism be described as historical materialism?

In Feudal Society, the Revolutionary Peasants Are Against the Whole Feudal Rule

Opposition only to corrupt officials, but not the emperor as publicized in the Water Margin is the view of Sung Chiang, representative of the landlord elements who have wormed their way into the peasant insurgent forces and clearly shows that the landlord class is the class foundation of the capitulationist line. But some people arbitrarily say that the peasants in feudal society are also against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor. This line of argument also regards the peasant insurgents as the

class foundation of this capitulationist line, and has fundamentally obliterated the antagonism between the landlord class and the peasantry.

In feudal society, it was the whole landlord class and its state power that weighed the peasants down. Fang La, an insurgent peasant leader and a contemporary of Sung Chiang, accused, "Nowadays taxes are heavy, fisheries are harassed by officials, and there is inadequate supply of farm produce and mulberry..... Although we work diligently all year long, our wives and children have to suffer from hunger and cold, and we are never properly fed." "The people of Southeast China have long suffered from exploitation!" What he accused was precisely the sin of the whole feudal system of exploitation. Lenin had also said, "This or that kind of land restriction on the Chinese peasants have their source in feudal exploitation. The political representative of this kind of exploitation is the collective and individual feudal lords with the emperor as the head of the political system." How could it be imagined that the revolutionary peasants of feudal society are against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor?

The history of class struggle tells us that the representative figures of the exploiting classes who have wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks are the most dangerous enemies. For the sake of defending the entire exploitation system, they frequently are compelled to acknowledge certain defiant struggles of the exploited classes. They also strive to usurp leadership in such struggles so as to limit such struggles within a framework acceptable to the exploiting classes. Sung Chiang's line of opposing only corrupt officials, but not the emperor is for limiting the struggle of the peasant insurgents within the framework of attacking only a few corrupt officials without touching the whole feudal rule so as to lay the groundwork for capitulation to the feudal rulers. In modern phraseology, that is a revisionist line. Revisionism is invariably in conformity with the needs of the exploiting classes. Instead of exposing the class essence of Sung Chiang's capitulationist line, some people insist on imposing this line on the peasant insurgents. This is precisely for publicizing historical idealism and opposing historical materialism!

The Peasant Revolution Is for Seizing Political Power

Lenin said, "The fundamental question of all revolutions is the question of state power." The emperor is the general representative of feudal state power. Some people say that the peasants in feudal society support the emperor and are against only corrupt officials. This implies that the object of peasant revolution in feudal society is not the seizure of power. This evidently is inconsistent with the historical facts of peasant uprising in Chinese feudal society.

In Chinese history, the spearheads of many peasant revolutionary wars had always been directed against the state of the landlord class and their chieftain the feudal emperor. From Ch'en Sheng, leader of the peasant uprising at the end of Ch'in who raised the question, "Is there a breed for kings, nobles, generals and ministers?" right down to the peasant uprising led by Hung Hsiu-ch'üan in the last part of the Ch'ing Dynasty which led to the founding of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, the political power of peasant revolution, the disintegration of one dynasty after another and the fall of crowns one by one in countless peasant revolutionary wars have revealed the "soaring" will of the peasant revolution.

In the Water Margin we can also see that Ch'ao Kai had "the courage to proclaim himself king." Under the leadership of his revolutionary line for rebellion, Chu Kuei openly declared, "We want to be the rival of the emperor!" Li K'uei also cried at the top of his voice, "Carry the war to the Eastern Capital and seize the throne from that bird." From this it could be seen that a genuine peasant revolution could never co-exist with feudal state power or the feudal emperor.

However, Sung Chiang and other landlord elements wormed their way into the peasant insurgent forces. Prostrating themselves before feudal state power they laud the feudal emperor as "extremely holy and wise." They describe Ch'ao Kai's rebellion as "going against the law of Heaven," "disloyal and unfilial" and "guilty of a heinous crime," and the shameful path of accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment as "seeing once more the light of day," thus painting a lively picture of the features of a capitulationist vassal. How could they arbitrarily impose these repulsive things on the revolutionary people?

In class struggle, revolutionary changes could only be brought about by relying on the exploited classes to seize political power through armed struggle. Without the seizure of power, it is not possible to fundamentally touch the economic base and the superstructure of feudal rule. In the many peasant wars depicted in the Water Margin, the spearhead is directed only against corrupt officials, but no mention is made about overthrowing feudal state power or bringing about revolutionary changes. Chairman Mao teaches us, "It is only the reactionary ruling classes of the past and present and the metaphysicians in their service who regard opposites not as living, conditional, mobile and capable of transforming themselves into one another, but as dead and rigid, and they propagate this fallacy everywhere to delude the masses of the people, thus seeking to perpetuate their rule." Some people deny that the peasant revolution wants to seize power without realizing revolutionary changes. They have thus taken the metaphysical and historical idealist stand.

Accepting the Offer of Amnesty and Enlistment Means Betraying the Peasant Revolution

Some people are of the opinion that the peasant revolution is bound to fail in history and consequently the results of persistent struggle and capitulation in humiliation are the same as both have given impetus to the development of history. This is a fallacy. In feudal society, peasant uprisings and peasant wars, as the highest form of class struggle, were the real motive force in the development of history, and because they brought blows to bear on feudal rule at that time, they consequently pushed forward the development of productive forces in society to a greater or lesser extent. However, the capitulation and betrayal activities of Sung Chiang did not touch in the least the feudal economic base and superstructure. On the contrary, after his capitulation, Sung Chiang became a hired ruffian of the feudal ruling class and went to suppress the peasant insurgent forces under Fang La. Such behavior could only play the part of upholding the reactionary feudal rule and obstructing the development of history. How could it be said that the results of persistent struggle and capitulation in humiliation are the same?

Yet another version holds that Sung Chiang's capitulation is caused by the inevitable law of historical development. This is also a fallacy. The inevitable failure of peasant wars in feudal society due to the limitations of historical conditions is one thing, but whether the leaders of the peasant insurgent forces choose the road of persistent struggle and glorious defeat or the ignominious road of capitulation to the enemy is another thing. The two can never be mixed together. Before the law of historical development, the distinction between revolutionary and reactionary lies in whether one follows the trend of historical development or moves against the trend of historical development. The failure of peasant wars due to the limitations of historical conditions in feudal society does not prevent us from taking the proletarian stand to make a proper appraisal of Sung Chiang and Fang La, and it should be pointed out that in the Water Margin, Sung Chiang is a despicable renegade who goes against the historical trend to betray the peasant uprising, while Fang La is a true revolutionary leader of the peasant uprising who moves with the historical trend. If we do not look at the problem in this way, and do not denounce even Sung Chiang's acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment in order to become the hired ruffian of the Sung Dynasty and go to suppress the peasant insurgent army under Fang La as a betrayal of the revolution, then the leaders of the peasant revolution and the renegades and landlords are combined from two into one.

Engel had pointed out that the fact that the revolution would fail in the end "cannot be taken as a reason for them to immediately lay down their arms and sue for capitulation." Although the revolutionary people have been defeated after an uncompromising struggle. "they are still glorious in defeat and will leave in the hearts of the living a desire for vengeance, which in the revolutionary period is one of the most powerful stimuli for resolute and radical action." Their historical achievements can never be erased. Those who forsake the struggle and capitulate to the reactionary ruler "should always be regarded as renegades." ("German Revolution and Counter-Revolution") Because of this, those who use the inevitable law of historical development as a pretext to defend Sung Chiang are frankly trampling historical materialism underfoot.

Chairman Mao at the early stage of liberation warned us, "Certain communists who have reputedly grasped Marxism warrant particular attention. They have learned the history of social development -- historical materialism, but when they come across specific historical events, specific historical figures (like Wu Hsün) and specific ideas contrary to history (as in the film 'The Life of Wu Hsün') they lose their critical faculties, and some have even capitulated to these reactionary ideas." We should study conscientiously Marxist historical materialism and persist in using the concept of class struggle to analyze history. At present, we must use the method of class analysis to criticize and discuss the Water Margin and draw a clear line of distinction between historical materialism and historical idealism and between the revolutionaries and the capitulationists so as "to help all the people recognize capitulationists."

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Ultimately a Vassal

- a brief discussion of Sung Chiang

by

T'ang T'ao (唐弢)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 25, 1975)

Lu Hsün's criticism of Water Margin is very good. He said, "The book Water Margin has made things very clear: Because he was not against the emperor, when the grand army arrived, he accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment and set off to fight other bandits for the state -- bandits who did not "carry out the wish of Heaven." He was ultimately a vassal." ("San-hsien-chi": Evolution of a Rogue)

Opposition only to corrupt officials, but not the emperor has thrown open the door to accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment. One who is willing to accept an offer of amnesty and enlistment is naturally a capitulationist. As a consequence, he is manipulated by others and has docilely played the role of a vassal to the ruling class. Lu Hsün used the word "ultimately" to underscore the essence of the matter.

Sung Chiang came from a landlord family. "Educated in Confucianism when he was young and becoming a civil officer when he grew up," he acquired a set of "skills" for attaining high ranks, acquiring great wealth, bringing glory to his forbears and becoming celebrated. Being a double-dealer, he always secretly schemed and arranged for himself an opportunist road to glory and success. For example, he was fond of "striking up acquaintances with brave men," and enjoyed some reputation in the world of chivalry. Many people admired him, and he had some influence. Although in ordinary life he was only a minor civil officer in Yünch'eng county, he had a way of ingratiating himself with his superiors. "The magistrate was most friendly with Sung Chiang" and when Sung Chiang committed a crime, he wanted to "vindicate him" and "set his mind at ease." For example, he wrote clearly "I dare to laugh at Huang Ch'ao for being unmanly" to show his contempt for the many heroic personalities of peasant uprisings in the country. Even the crafty and vicious assistant prefectural magistrate Wang who had a high opinion of himself was startled.

Actually, Sung Chiang was a spineless fellow when compared with Ch'ao Kai, the chieftain of Liangshan, not to say Huang Ch'ao. Ch'ao Kai had "the courage to proclaim himself king," but Sung Chiang "did not falsely proclaim himself king" and instead he styled himself as "pao-i-lang." The army officers of the Sung Dynasty were divided into 52 grades. A "pao-i-lang" was in the 49th grade and his duty was to guard the emperor and carry out his orders. Although the position was low, he was close to the emperor. Sung Chiang admired this very much, and because he called himself "pao-i-lang," the others addressed him as "hu-pao-i." A vassal would be in luck so long as he was close to the emperor. Hadn't this alone vividly exposed the self-deprecating and self-debasing features of Sung Chiang, a vassal versed in official ways who later usurped leadership in the insurgent army after his arrival at Liangshan?

Speaking of going to Liangshan, Sung Chiang also vacillated and changed his mind many times. He basically had no desire to be a revolutionary. After his escape from Ch'ingfengchai, he led three bands of people and headed straight for Liangshan. This actually was Sung Chiang's idea, and he naturally had a desire to join the rebels. But wait. When he received a false message at the inn in Shihchiangchun village, he wept and cried. He actually deserted his men and stealthily slipped away to attend his father's funeral. When he was latter apprehended and taken to the authorities, he said, "This could be a blessing" for he could avoid "running into a band of killers and cut-throats and getting caught in the net." He would rather be a vassal of the Sung emperor of the Chao family than to be a "bandit" of Liangshanpo.

When banished to Chiangchou and passing by the main stronghold of Liangshan, he was rescued by Wu Yung and others and taken up the hills. All the people recommended by him were there, and it would be natural for him to join the rebels. But wait. He said that he had recommended the others to become bandits out of his "whims" but he himself would never do anything that was "against the law of Heaven and in contravention to his father's instructions." He even threatened to commit suicide, and in the end he left with the two guards for Chiangchou. He would rather be a vassal of the Sung emperor of the Chao family than to be a "bandit" of Liangshanpo.

After Chiangchou was turned upside down, the Nothing-To-Do Army was bathed in blood, countless people were killed and Sung Chiang was rescued by Ch'ao Kai and offered the No. 2 post, he suddenly reversed his normal attitude and told Ch'ao Kai, "This time, I have no alternative but to live or die with you, my elder brother." He talked no more about the way of Heaven, the law of the land or the instructions of his father which he previously stressed. When he was offered the No. 2 post, he on the one hand pretended to decline the offer but on the other hand issued orders left and right. Did he actually want to make a clear break with the thinking and life of a vassal, change completely and become a "bandit" of his own free choice? No! Sung Chiang had already hatched a scheme for accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment and inducing the insurgent army to capitulate. He wanted to close a bigger deal.

Chuang Chi-yü who lived in the Sung Dynasty collected in his "Chi-le-pien" a popular couplet which said, "No path to officialdom is swifter than that of becoming a bandit, and the wonderful strategy of the great general is only amnesty and enlistment." It meant that any leader of the peasant insurgent army willing to accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment would surely be made an official by the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family. This and another popular adage of that time, "If you want to be an official, kill and burn and accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment" had entirely the same meaning.

Liangshanpo became "ever more prosperous" after the arrival of Ch'ao Kai. Sung Chiang had a reputation not backed by facts in early years, but he now possessed actual power as the No. 2 of the peasant insurgent army. With power in his hands, he was not as he used to be in the past. If he could get rid of Ch'ao Kai, he could have things done in the right way. In his mind, the "right" thing was to "kill and burn and accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment" and soar to a great height in his official career.

After Sung Chiang came to the mountain, he formed factions for selfish ends, hatched plots and used tricks to remove Ch'ao Kai from actual power, and attempted to frame him. He himself ordered his offiers and men to plunder and loot, used the battle achievements of others to enhance his own position and behaved as though he was the master of the mountain stronghold. After the death of Ch'ao Kai, he went a step further to usurp leadership, and the first important thing he did was to change the name of "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to "Hall of Loyalty and Justice" and order his brothers to "act with one heart and mind" in "carrying out the wish of Heaven." From then on, Ch'ao Kai's revolutionary line of "we here intend to be the rival of the emperor" was revised and stealthily changed, and capitulationism gained the upper hand.

By the time the order of seating was arranged, he again put up a tablet for the Hall of Loyalty and Justice and planted an apricot yellow banner with the characters "Carrying out the wish of Heaven" and two "red banners with embroidered characters" bearing the words "Hu Pao I of Shantung" and "Jade Unicorn of Hopei" in front of the hall. Thus two landlords became chieftains and capitulationist banners fluttered over this body of water. Even "Hu Pao I" was put up as a flagsign. This was neither a "yellow flag" nor a "red flag" but an out-and-out white flag of capitulationism offering tributes and pledging sincerity to the feudal political power of the landlord class.

As portrayed by the Water Margin, Sung Chiang accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment not at a time he was short of men and provisions, but after he had twice won over T'ung Kuan and thrice defeated Kao Ch'iu. This was of some significance. Generally speaking, the situation at the mountain stronghold was excellent. However, Sung Chiang was secretly worried, and he was afraid that Li K'uei and others of the faction against capitulation might with courage to spare, "carry the war to the Eastern Capital" and completely upset his scheme for accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment. He had to close the deal immediately while he still retained a bit of "capital." Since antiquity, this has been the only road for all capitulationists. Is not the traitor Lin Piao also like that?

Lu Hsün's appraisal of the Water Margin is entirely correct. In criticizing the Water Margin, we must make use of this teaching material by negative example, and make use of Sung Chiang, this teacher by negative example, so as "to help all the people recognize capitulationists."

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

An Important Way To Develop Industrial Production With Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

- a commentary by NCNA correspondent -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 30, 1975)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers on the industrial and communications fronts in Tientsin have resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's guideline, "Maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts." Tapping the potentialities of enterprises and effecting technical innovation and technical transformation in enterprises, they are changing the features of this old industrial city. Spurred by the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, technical innovation and technical transformation are effected on a larger scale and at a higher level.

From 1972 to date, the industrial and communications enterprises of the whole municipality have carried out over 82,000 items of technical innovation and technical transformation, built themselves or rebuilt over 23,000 units of equipment for specific purposes and successfully reformed over 600 automatic, semi-automatic and continuous production lines. Through innovation and transformation, they have effectively raised the technical level of industry in the whole municipality, the rate of self-sufficiency in raw and semi-processed materials and the local standards in the fitting together of parts. Production at many old factories has increased several times and the designed capacity has also been far exceeded in some new plants. The experience of Tientsin shows that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, reliance on the broad masses of workers to tap productive potentialities and carry out technical innovations and technical reforms is an important way to develop industrial production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

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Should the continuous development of an old industrial city rely mainly on the building of new factories or on the tapping of the potentialities of old enterprises, and on innovation and transformation? This question has gone through heated struggle between the two ways of thinking and the two lines in Tientsin municipality. At the very mention of production expansion, some people have called for investment, equipment and manpower and for the building of new factories. This way of thinking in terms of merely approaching the higher level for everything runs counter to the guideline of self-reliance. The facts of the rapid development of industrial production in Tientsin municipality since the great cultural revolution show that while it is necessary to build a number of new backbone enterprises, the utilization of the existing enterprises to the full extent through tapping their potentialities by means of innovation and transformation will cost less money and yield faster and greater results. It is a road to greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The First Bureau of Light Industry of Tientsin has done some reckoning to show that in the 25 years from liberation to 1973, total industrial output value of the whole bureau had risen 16 times. Ninety percent of the increased output value was derived through reforming the old enterprises, and the investment expended amounted to 75 percent of the total investment. The increased output value derived through building and expanding factories amounted to only 10 percent, but the investment expended amounted to 25 percent of the total investment. It can be seen from this that there are enormous productive potentialities in old enterprises and that the technical transformation of old enterprises can achieve double the results with half the effort.

Tientsin municipality is an old industrial city. Before starting out on organized and well-led technical innovation and technical transformation in the whole city, the majority of factories made use of a great deal of old equipment of the thirties or the forties and followed old technological processes of the forties. In order to change the backward production conditions and give full play to the role of this old industrial base, beginning in 1972 the whole municipality started to change and reform the old equipment, old technological processes and old products of the old enterprises.

The Tientsin Steel Cable Factory was an advanced model in changing production conditions through self-reliance in this struggle. A factory of 36 years' standing, its original equipment was antiquated and its technological processes backward. In the course of launching the mass movement for technical innovation and technical transformation, the broad masses of workers of the whole factory criticized in depth the revisionist line, and boldly tackled the old equipment and old technological processes. Up to the end of June this year, the whole factory had built themselves and rebuilt 110 units (sets) of equipment for use in place of the 260 units (sets) of old equipment of the thirties. By means of innovation and reform, the total industrial output value of the whole factory had rose 46 percent in 1974 compared with 1970. Seventy kinds of products had been added in specifications and variety, and over 1,700 square meters of factory premises and over 120 man-days had been saved. If all enterprises can act like the steel cable factory, the pace of our socialist construction can be speeded up considerably.

In developing industrial production, should we rely chiefly on tapping the potentialities of our existing enterprises or solely on building new factories? This is not just a question of production but also a question of the line. Through technical innovation and technical transformation, some factories and enterprises in Tientsin municipality have more quickly doubled their production capacity without spending much money, and made one factory play the role of two. This is consistent with the spirit of the general line for building socialism. If there are clearly productive potentialities left untapped in the existing enterprises, the spending of money to build new factories is a waste. Therefore, we must give full play to the potentialities of existing factories and enterprises so as to produce more and better products and build a strong material foundation for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a correct road for the old industrial base to implement the general line of building socialism for the rapid development of production.

II

In the course of tapping the potentialities and introducing innovations and reforms, one fundamental experience acquired by Tientsin municipality is to take the Party's basic line as the key link, persist in criticizing the revisionist line favoring the "management of factories by experts," embrace the viewpoint that the masses are the real heroes and rely on the masses to vigorously fight a people's war.

The East Tientsin Plastic Factory is a typical example in changing the features of the factory by relying on the masses to introduce technical reforms. From 1972 to 1974, this factory relied on the broad masses of workers to renew and transform 75 percent of the equipment of the whole factory. It also created a new technological process for molding plastic powder in a single process, thus enabling the capacity for production to increase by one and a half times. In the past three years, total industrial output value showed an average annual increase of 36.5 percent, and the profits surrendered to the higher level were equivalent to 3.5 times the fixed assets. Labor productivity doubled. In the spring of this year, with the help of the Automation Elements Factory, the Chienhua Instruments and Meters Factory, the research office of the 2nd Bureau of Light Industry and other units, this factory again put forward a reform proposal for the realization of the wholesale automation of the pipe workshop. This automatic line adopted the electronics technique for control. Its work capacity was high and its quality demands were very exacting. But this factory had only two or three persons who had any knowledge of electronic technique. The workers who knew nothing about electronics started to learn. Those who didn't know how to work started to ask questions. During the day they fought major battles and at night they studied theory and technical knowledge. They learned as they worked. With the whole factory fighting in unity, this technical reform project which normally took one year or longer to complete was formally put on stream in only four months' time. After the completion of this reform project, the output rose 20 percent and a 40 percent saving in manpower was effected. Intensity of labor was reduced for the workers, and lead poisoning was eliminated, thus insuring the physical health of the workers.

Some comrades hold that only old enterprises have potentialities for tapping and only the old equipment calls for reform. As the new factories are provided with new equipment and new technological processes, they have no potentialities to be tapped, and reform is not called for. However, the broad masses are of the opinion that due to the very rapid development of science and technique and the constant appearance of new production techniques, the newly-built factories are also required to constantly adopt new techniques. Based on this understanding, they have also obtained some success in effecting technical reforms in some new factories.

The Tientsin No. 1 Petroleum Chemical Plant is a new factory completed and put on stream in 19[illegible]. In the mass technical innovation activities, the workers, cadres and technicians of the whole factory abolished superstition, emancipated their minds and technically reformed the new equipment and new technological processes to raise the capacity for production. From 1971 [illegible]

to the first half of this year, the oil-refining capacity of this factory was raised from the originally designed 300,000 tons to 750,000 tons. The variety of products was raised from 5 to 11. In the past few years, the funds accumulated for the state were enough to build four oil refineries with the same capacity.

In order to vigorously launch the mass movement for technical innovation and technical reform, we must train a contingent of backbone technicians. For more than a year, the industrial and communications front of Tientsin municipality has run over 70 workers' spare-time colleges, with over 15,000 people participating in study. They bring to the spare-time colleges for study and exploratory discussion the problems encountered in production and innovation work and apply the knowledge acquired in school in technical reform work. In addition, some factories have also run specialized technical study classes in coordination with their technical reform activities and started technical drilling activities. Some industrial bureaus and scientific research units have organized "three-in-one combination" teams for popularizing specialized techniques and sent them deep into the midst of factories and workshops to help solve the knotty problems encountered in technical transformation.

Meanwhile, they also pay great attention to arousing the socialist activism of the engineering and technical personnel and making them play a full part in technical innovation and technical transformation. As a result, the contingent of backbone technicians of the whole municipality has rapidly grown in strength and gradually raised its technical level. Over the past year, it has adopted and created over 3,000 new technological processes and units of new equipment of greater importance.

III

With the deepening of the mass movement for technical innovation and technical transformation there have emerged more and more important items for transformation. Priority products also call for raising the comprehensive production capacity and the local standard in the fitting together of parts. To accomplish these tasks, it is imperative to extensively organize socialist cooperation.

Since 1972, around the targets of raising the comprehensive production capacity for priority products, raising the local standards in the fitting together of parts, raising the level of mechanization and automation, and adopting new technological processes of an advanced level, Tientsin municipality has successively organized many items of "chainlike" mass cooperation. Among these items of cooperation, some call for the combination of over ten and several tens of factories in fighting, and some call for the organization of up to 100 factories and scientific research units to attack a key item. Thus, there has arisen a new capacity for production which is capable of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in fulfilling the tasks beyond the capacity of one factory or one department.

The capacity for the production of television sets was originally very low in Tientsin, and two-thirds of the elements and parts had to be supplied by other areas. To solve this question, the relevant department

organized over 70 factories in the whole municipality to fight a major battle. In only half a year's time, the level of television sets assembled was raised from 35 percent to 88 percent. Also produced were television sets with fluorescent screens of 9 and 12 inches basically assembled by Tientsin municipality itself.

To organize socialist mass cooperation, we must criticize decentralization and departmentalism, embrace the concept of the whole situation and the idea of "a chess game" and show the spirit of willing to play a supporting role. Many cooperation-participant factories and scientific research units in Tientsin municipality look upon themselves as a member of the combat whole. They think what the whole thinks, consider as urgent what the whole considers as urgent. They compete for difficult jobs, leave the easy tasks to the others, and endeavor to make more contributions to the accomplishment of the combat task.

Chairman Mao points out, "The socialist system has accelerated the spectacular development of China's productive forces." China's socialist system has opened up a broad path for the organization of socialist cooperation between factories, between trades and between areas and for fully tapping the productive potentialities of industry. In technical transformation, Tientsin municipality is a vivid antecedent in energetically organizing socialist cooperation and rapidly raising the capacity for industrial production. (With abridgements made by our paper.)

* * *

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

People in Chinese Capital Warmly Celebrate National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

full of revolutionary pride and enthusiasm, people in the chinese capital today held grand get-togethers at gala garden parties and festivities at the grassroots units in warm celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

they celebrated the great victories scored in the socialist revolution and construction over the past 26 years, the great victories of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and the important results the people of various nationalities throughout china had achieved in conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's important instructions on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, on combating and preventing revisionism, promoting stability and unity and effecting a rise in the national economy.

peking was a scene of revolutionary vigour today. the five-star national flags fluttered everywhere in the breeze. high on the tienanmen rostrum was a huge portrait of the great leader chairman mao. facing the rostrum, on the east and west sides of the square, stood the portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. a portrait of sun yat-sen stood on the southern end of the square. in the centre of the square towered the monument to the people's heroes against a background of luxuriant pines and flowers in bloom.

the working people's palace of culture and five other parks were beautifully bedecked for the gala parties.

the gala garden parties lasted through the day. chinese party and state leaders and foreign guests from the five continents joined the more than half a million workers, commune peasants, fighters of the people's liberation army, militiamen, teachers, students and other intellectuals, cadres and other peking residents in the festivities.

chinese party and state leaders at the gala parties were yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chu teh, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu, sun chien; vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference shen yen-ping; and president of the supreme people's court chiang hua.

wang hung-wen, wei kuo-ching, hsu shih-yu and li teh-sheng joined the people in shanghai, nanning, kwangchow and shenyang in celebrations. chen hsi-lien and saipidin azizi (saifudin) attended the festival celebrations in urumchi.

present were members and alternate members of the central committee of the communist party of china now in peking; members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; leading members of party and government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and mass organizations; as well as model workers, advanced workers on all fronts and patriots.

foreign guests who joined the people in the chinese capital in the festivities were: samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; phoumi vongvichit, general secretary of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs of the provisional national union government of laos, and madame phoumi vongvichit; jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia; iosif banc, leader of the romanian party workers' delegation, alternate member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the secretariat of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the central council of workers' control of economic and social activity; m.m. khalid, leader of the pakistan sports delegation, minister of law and parliamentary affairs and president of the eighth asian games federation; ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam; mago bleta, leader of the albanian scientific and technical cooperation delegation and vice-minister of industry and mining; chang chun sop, leader of the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe and vice-minister of culture and art of the democratic people's republic of korea; esa timonen, leader of the civil aviation delegation of the finnish government and minister of communications; erik filip lundberg, president of the royal swedish academy of science; zentaro kosaka, former foreign minister and liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives of japan, and his wife; djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association; as well as other visiting friends from the five continents, diplomatic envoys and diplomatic officials of various countries in china, foreign experts who are helping china with socialist construction, and foreign students and trainees in peking.

the holiday-makers extended a warm welcome to the foreign friends who joined them in national day celebrations. they expressed their determination to strengthen unity and friendship with the people of the world and firmly support the people of the third world in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

delegates to the national conference on learning from tachai received a hearty welcome at the gala parties. people rejoiced at all the new successes achieved in learning from tachai. cadres and peasants from suburban people's communes joined the outstanding figures in agriculture from all parts of the country in festivities. peking's rural areas have achieved good results in the movement to learn from tachai. their total output of grain in 1974 was 1.7 times that of 1964. the summer grain harvest this year totalled 20 per cent more than the bumper harvest last year and set an all-time record.

workers from industrial, communications and capital construction fronts brought good news of new achievements. peking industry has reported fulfilment of 75 percent of this year's target in total output value in the first nine months.

these outstanding personages on the industrial and agricultural fronts expressed their determination to go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and strive to overfulfill the fourth five-year plan.

a warm atmosphere of great revolutionary unity of people of all nationalities prevailed in the parks. in colourful national costumes, an amateur art troupe of emancipated serfs from the tibet autonomous region, singers and dancers from the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, together with students and instructors of several dozen minority nationalities from the central institute for nationalities, performed songs and dances of various nationalities to hail victories in socialist revolution and construction and the great revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities in china.

art troupes entertained the holiday-makers with a rich repertory, as an indication of the advances made in proletarian art and literature. over 400 worker-peasant-soldier amateur art troupes presented a thousand items in the parks. professional troupes presented their latest creations in praise of the socialist new things emerging from the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. cinema houses showed new feature films.

the participants of various nationalities in the third national games joined in the celebrations. sportsmen from taiwan province were accorded an enthusiastic welcome

everywhere they went. this showed the flesh-and-blood feeling the peking people cherished for their taiwan compatriots. outstanding sportsmen gave demonstrations and played exhibition matches at various stadiums.

a large number of scientists, technicians and medical workers took part in the festivities. among them were well-known veteran scientists, as well as younger ones who had come to the fore with noted achievements in scientific research. they all expressed the determination to study hard marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, scale the heights of science and technology, and contribute their share to building china into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of the century.

students performed many theatrical items which mirrored the deep-going revolution in education.

commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and peking militiamen presented at the gala parties theatrical items created by themselves. the items expressed their strong determination to strongthen army-civilian unity and preparedness against war, heighten vigilance, defend the motherland and liberate the motherland's sacred territory of taiwan province.

representatives of compatriots from taiwan, hongkong and macao and overseas chinese joined in the gala parties and received a welcome from the holiday-makers.

in the past few days, celebration meetings and gala parties were also held at peking's factories, shops, army units, schools, neighbourhoods and suburban people's communes.

Peking Gala Parties Celebrate National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

half a million people are attending gala parties in peking to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china today with great revolutionary enthusiasm and in a spirit of unity for victory.

chinese communist party and state leaders and leading members of various departments of the party, the government and the army are with the masses at the gala parties, which began this morning in celebration of the joyous occasion.

a festive mood prevails throughout the city with red lanterns decorating the gate of tienanmen and five-star national flags fluttering in the breeze. at the centre of the red wall of the tienanmen gate is a huge portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people of various nationalities. facing the gate, at the east and west sides of the square, stand the portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. on the southern end is a portrait of sun yat-sen. in the centre of the square towers the monument to the people's heroes against the background of luxuriant pines and flowers in bloom.

everywhere there is an atmosphere of unity for struggle and victory. early in the morning workers, commune peasants, commanders and fighters of the people liberation army, militiamen, cadres, students, teachers and other intellectuals, and other residents streamed to the working people's palace of culture, chungshan park, the summer palace and other parks where the gala parties take place.

red flags fly in these beautifully decroated parks. eye-catching slogans read: "conscientiously implement chairman mao's important instructions on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, combating and preventing revisionism, promoting stability and unity, and pushing forward the national economy excl." "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people excl. dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony excl." "firmly support the people of the third world countries in their struggles against imperialism, social-imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, for national liberation and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty excl." "unite to win still greater victories excl." "we are determined to liberate taiwan excl," "long live the great unity of the people of the world excl."

huge posters on display reflect the revolutionary zeal and efforts of the people of all nationalities of china in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, criticizing the bourgeoisie, criticizing revisionism, and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. they also reflect the excellent situation in china's socialist revolution and socialist construction and the determination of the chinese people to work hard and build china into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of the century.

professional and amateur artists are entertaining the holiday-makers with rich programmes of songs and dances, music, drama and acrobatics. the items hail the new successes which have been made in the socialist revolution and construction over the past year under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

among the holiday-makers are compatriots from taiwan province, compatriots from hongkong and macao, and overseas chinese. foreign friends from the five continents are attending the gala parties. they have received a warm welcome wherever they go.

the gala parties will last through the day. celebrations are also being held in factories, mines and rural people's communes.

Peking Press Features National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

all peking papers today carry a large portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, on the front page.

alongside the name of the "people's daily" are the following slogans: "celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china excl." "advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line excl."

on the left side of the portrait are these quotations from chairman mao: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear, lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation." "practice marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war." "unite to win still greater victories."

all peking papers frontpage news and carry photos of the grand national day reception given here yesterday evening by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping in the name of premier chou en-lai. the "people's daily" devotes a full page to messages of greetings from leaders of various countries to chinese party and state leaders.

the "people's daily" has an editorial entitled "sinkiang is advancing in the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism" to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region which falls today. all leading papers carry the message of greetings by the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council to the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and a report on the banquet given jointly by the regional committee of the communist party of china and the regional revolutionary committee in urumchi yesterday in celebration of national day and the autonomous region's 20th anniversary.

SINKIANG ANNIVERSARY

Grand Rally and Parade in Urumchi Celebrate Anniversary of People's Republic of China and Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 1, 1975)

over 100,000 people of various nationalities in urumchi turned out at a grand rally and parade this morning to warmly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. they acclaimed sinkiang's tremendous achievements in the socialist revolution and construction over the past twenty years, warmly hailed the great victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and of the party's nationalities policy.

urumchi today was filled with an atmosphere of jubilation and unity everywhere. at the first light of dawn, gaily-attired people of the 13 nationalities including uighur, kazakh, han, hui, mongolian and khalkhas from all parts of the city, beating drums and gongs and playing musical instruments of various nationalities, converged on the people's square where the rally was to be held. a huge portrait of chairman mao was hung on the backdrop of the rostrum, and at the eastern and western flanks on the opposite of the rostrum stood the portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin.

on the square more than 10,000 children used flowers to form various magnificent patterns which read "long live chairman mao", "long live the communist party of china", "study theory and combat and prevent revisionism", "stability and unity", "effect a rise in national economy" and "heighten vigilance and defend motherland". many red balloons trailed huge streamers inscribed with "long live the great people's republic of china excl." and "long live the great unity of the people of various nationalities throughout china excl."

warm applauses burst forth as leader of the central delegation chen hsi-lien, deputy leaders of the delegation ulanfu, chang tsai-chien, mao yuan-hsin, pasang, tsui hai-lung and su ching, and the members of the delegation went on the rostrum in the accompany of saipidin azizi (saifudin), alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, first secretary of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the sinkiang military area command of the chinese liberation army, yang yung, member of the c.p.c. central

committee, second secretary of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command, ismayil amat, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command. with joyous songs and dances, people expressed their profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao and the party central committee, and extended their warm welcome to the central delegation.

the rally was presided over by ahmutungniyatzu, secretary of the c.p.c. urumchi city committee and chairman of the city revolutionary committee.

addressing the rally, comrade saipidin azizi said, over the past 26 years, our great motherland has undergone earth-shaking changes the poor and backward old china has been built into a socialist new china with the beginnings of prosperity. the sinkiang uighur autonomous region has also made fundamental changes, and scored tremendous achievements in its socialist revolution and socialist construction.

"all the autonomous region's victories and achievements," he pointed out, "have been won under the correct leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao. they are a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a brilliant victory for the party's nationalities policy, and are inseparable from the vigorous support of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. they are also the results of the industrious labour and selfless work of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, poor and lower-middle herdsmen, farm reclaimation fighters, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals of various nationalities in sinkiang. the people's liberation army units stationed in the region have also made important contributions in the struggle to the defend and build up the frontier region."

speaking of the future tasks for the revolution and construction in sinkiang, he said, we should further deepen the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. we should further strengthen the great revolutionary unity. we should resolutely implement the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, resolutely carry out the general principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the national economy, strengthen party leadership over the economic work, deepen the mass movements of "in industry, learn from taching" and "in agriculture, learn from tachai", rely on our own efforts, work hard and go all out for

socialism, and strive for the all-round fulfilment and overfulfilment of this year's national economic plan and the realization of the lang-range plan for the autonomous region in the coming decade.

he said, we must resolutely implement chairman mao's strategic principles of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "heighten vigilance and defend the motherland". should imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism dare to invade, we will wipe them out in the ocean of the people's war.

in conclusion, saipidin azizi said, the tasks facing the people of various nationalities in the autonomous region are not only heavy and arducus but very glorious. let us rally still more closely round the party central committee headed by chairman mao and work for the further development of the excellent situation in sinkiang and the victorious fulfillment of the grand goal and the fighting tasks laid down by the tenth national party congress and the fourth national people's congress.

then, chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-premier of the state council and leader of the central delegation, took the floor. on behalf of chairman mao, the party central committee, the n.p.c. standing committee and the state council, he extended the warmest congratulations and cordial regards to the uighur people and the people of other nationalities in sinkiang, to the p.l.a. commanders and fighters and to all comrades who had come to work in sinkiang from other parts of the country. "under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the industrious and courageous people of various nationalities in sinkiang have since the founding of the autonomous region 20 years ago scored tremendous successes in socialist revolution and construction by self-reliance and hard work," he stated. "new socialist things are thriving. the ranks of the working class have kept expanding, the cadres of minority nationalities have been maturing rapidly, the unity of various nationalities has grown stronger and the dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated."

he continued, industrial and agricultural production have made marked progress. united as one and fighting shoulder to shoulder, the armymen and people of various nationalities in sinkiang have repeatedly frustrated the subversion, sabotage and armed invasion by soviet revisionist social-imperialism and have beaten off armed attacks by the indian expansionists, thereby contributing to safeguarding the frontier and consolidating national defence. this is a great victory for chairman mao's

proletarian revolutionary line, and a great victory for the communist party's nationalities policy.

dwelling on the future tasks, chen hsi-lien stressed, we must conscientiously implement chairman mao's important instructions, strengthen the unified leadership of the party committee of the autonomous region and make sustained efforts to carry forward the excellent situation and make a success of the work in all fields in sinkiang. sinkiang is the national defence outpost of the motherland's northwest, and the main danger comes from soviet revisionist social-imperialism. we must heighten our vigilance and strengthen preparedness against war, especially against surprise attacks by soviet revisionist social-imperialism, so as to build sinkiang into a strong bulwark in china's northwest frontier against imperialism and revisionism.

after his speech, ulanfu, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee and deputy leader of the central delegation, read the message of greetings from the n.p.c. standing committee and the state council on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. a silk banner with the inscription "people of all nationalities in the country, unite and advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line excl." in both the han and uighur languages was presented by the central delegation in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

at the end of the rally, ismayil amat, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command, read a message of salutation to chairman mao and the party central committee amid enthusiastic applause.

the rally was followed by a grand celebration parade.

in the evening, the members of the central delegation joined the workers, peasants and soldiers in watching a fireworks display at the people's square in the company of leading comrades of the party, government and army of the autonomous region.

Comrade Chen Hsi-lien Speaks at Urumchi Rally

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 1, 1975)

following are excerpts from the speech made by comrade chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-premier of the state council and leader of the central delegation, at a rally held here today to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region:

our great motherland has traversed a brilliant fighting course of 26 years and the poverty-stricken and backward old china has been transformed into new socialist china with the beginnings of prosperity. sinkiang, too, has undergone fundamental change. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the industrious and courageous people of various nationalities in sinkiang have since the founding of the autonomous region 20 years ago scored tremendous success in socialist revolution and construction by self-reliance and hard work. the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed. people's communes have been established throughout the farming and pastoral areas. the socialist revolution has been carried out on the political and ideological fronts. the socialist education movement was launched. and, in particular, during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the people of various nationalities in the autonomous region, along with the people of the whole country, have smashed the criminal schemes for a capitalist restoration of the bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao, deepened the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao and the doctrines of confucius and mencius, and heightened their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. new socialist things are thriving. the ranks of the working class have kept expanding, the cadres of minority nationalities have been maturing rapidly, the unity of various nationalities has grown stronger and the dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated. the mass movements "in industry, learn from taching" and "in agriculture, learn from tachai" have spread far and wide, and industrial and agricultural production have made marked progress. total output value of industry and agriculture in 1974 was more than three times as much as when the autonomous region was founded. this year's summer grain harvest showed a fairly big increase and a good autumn grain harvest is in sight. the situation is excellent as regards industrial production. state plans have been fulfilled on time. united as one and fighting shoulder to shoulder, the armymen

and people of various nationalities in sinkiang have repeatedly frustrated subversion, sabotage and armed invasion by soviet revisionist social-imperialism and have beaten off armed attacks by the indian expansionists, thereby contributing to safeguarding the frontier and consolidating national defence. this is a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and a great victory for the communist party's nationality policy.

the current international situation is excellent. characterized by great disorder under heaven, the situation continues to advance in a direction favourable to the people of the world. all the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. the third world is the main revolutionary force. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this historical current is irresistible. the two hegemonic powers -- the soviet union and the united states -- are beset with internal and external difficulties. their contention for world hegemony has become more and more intense. soviet revisionist social-imperialism has an even bigger ambition and is seeking expansion everywhere. the contention between the two hegemonic powers is bound to lead to world war some day. we must maintain vigilance, strengthen our defence and get prepared to fight. whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, in either case the future of the world is infinitely bright.

we must conscientiously implement chairman mao's important instructions, strengthen the unified leadership of the party committee of the autonomous region and make sustained efforts to carry forward the excellent situation and make a success of the work in all fields in sinkiang.

we must constantly deepen the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. we must read and study conscientiously, combine theory closely with practice, encourage investigation and study, and pay attention to summing up experience to acquire a clear understanding of the question of the dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. we must adhere to dialectical and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics. we must continue to deepen the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure, criticize revisionism and tendencies towards capitalism. we must strengthen the building of leading bodies at various levels, combat and prevent revisionism to ensure that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled in every basic unit.

we must whole-heartedly rely on the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the poor and lower-middle herdsmen, unite with the masses of other labouring people, and unite with intellectuals and patriotic personages so as to develop the revolutionary united front. we must earnestly implement the party's nationality policy.

carry out re-education in this policy, pay attention to training cadres of minority nationalities and strengthen the unity of the various nationalities. we must correctly carry out the policy towards religion as laid down in the constitution. we must rely on the masses, bring the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat into play and deal firm blows at the handful of class enemies.

it is necessary to speed up socialist construction and strengthen the material base of the dictatorship of the proletariat. we must adhere to the general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," deepen the mass movements "in industry, learn from taching" and "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle so that the region's agriculture, animal husbandry and industry will expand, its economy will prosper and the life of the people will improve year by year.

we must dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony; we must be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people. sinkiang is the national defence outpost of the motherland's northwest, and the main danger comes from soviet revisionist social-imperialism. for a long time, soviet revisionism has consistently carried out subversion and sabotage here. we must heighten our vigilance and strengthen preparedness against war, especially against surprise attacks by soviet revisionist social-imperialism. it is necessary to strengthen the ideological-political work and military training of frontier guard units, do the work of the people's militia successfully, enhance the unity of the army and the government and of the army and the people, and do the work of joint defence by armymen and civilians well so as to build sinkiang into a strong bulwark in china's northwest frontier against imperialism and revisionism.

what we have achieved is great, but the tasks ahead are still more glorious and arduous. we should maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end. we firmly believe that the party committee and the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region and the armymen and people of various nationalities in sinkiang, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, will work hard to build up a prosperous new socialist sinkiang and turn china into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of the century. unite to win still greater victories excl

Comrade Saipidin Azizi (Saifudin) Speaks at Urumchi Rally

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 1, 1975)

following are excerpts from the speech by comrade saipidin azizi (saifudin), alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, first secretary of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee, chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, and first political commissar of the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberation army, at a mass rally held here today in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region:

over the past 26 years, our great motherland has undergone tremendous changes. the poor, backward old china has been turned into a socialist new china with initial prosperity. the present situation is excellent both at home and abroad.

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under the correct leadership and with the cordial concern of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and illuminated by the party's nationality policy, and with the massive support from the people of the whole country, our autonomous region has made fundamental changes and won great victories in socialist revolution and construction.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the people of various nationalities in the autonomous region, together with the people of the whole country, have closely followed chairman mao's great strategic plan, criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and smashed their plot to restore capitalism. they have criticized soviet revisionist social-imperialism, and the doctrines of confucius and mencius, the ideology of the reactionary decadent classes, and thus consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. the revolution in the realm of the superstructure is deepening continuously, socialist new things are growing up sturdily and gratifying results have been achieved in the revolution in literature and art, in education and in health work.

illuminated by the party's nationality policy, the people of various nationalities in our autonomous region have stood up and become true masters of their own destiny in the big family of our motherland. the ranks of workers, cadres and intellectuals of minority nationalities are greatly expanding. a large number of minority nationality

cadres have joined the leading bodies of the party, government and army at various levels in the autonomous region. many outstanding representatives of minority nationalities were elected delegates to the national congress of the communist party of china or deputies to the national people's congress, among whom some were elected to the c.p.c. central committee and the standing committee of the national people's congress, taking part in the management of state affairs. the people of various nationalities on all fronts, learn from one another and, in close unity, are fighting shoulder to shoulder in building a socialist new sinkiang.

the main danger sinkiang faces comes from soviet modern revisionism. the p.l.a. units stationed in sinkiang and the people of various nationalities here, heightening their vigilance a hundredfold, strengthening preparedness against war and united as one against the common enemy, have waged tit-for-tat struggles against soviet revisionist social-imperialism and won one victory after another.

as socialist revolution constantly develops in depth, socialist construction in the autonomous region has also registered great progress. in the 20 years since the founding of the autonomous region, its aggregate industrial output value has increased over five times, total grain output over two times and the number of animals 55 per cent. prices have remained stable and sales volume is constantly increasing throughout the region. tremendous achievements have also been made in transport and communications, culture, education, health work, publishing, scientific research, sports and other undertakings. the cultural life and material well-being of the people of various nationalities have constantly improved on the basis of the development of production.

over the past 20 years, the population of various nationalities has increased 44.3 per cent. the formerly poor and backward old sinkiang has become a thriving socialist new sinkiang today.

all our victories and achievement have been won under the correct leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao. they are a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a brilliant victory for the party's nationality policy.

our great socialist motherland is in an important period of historical development. let us unite still more closely and, taking chairman mao's important instructions on the question of theory as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, so as to strive for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our region excl.

we must resolutely implement chairman mao's strategic principles of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", carry on well the building of frontier defence and other work of preparedness against war and make all preparations ideologically, materially and militarily against war of aggression. if imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism dare to invade, we will wipe them out in the ocean of a people's war.

the tasks facing the people of various nationalities in the autonomous region are not only heavy and arduous, but also very glorious. let us rally still more closely round the party central committee headed by chairman mao, study theory and combat and prevent revisionism, always "maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end", and work to further develop the excellent situation in sinkiang and victoriously fulfill the grand goal and the fighting tasks laid down by the tenth national party congress and the fourth national people's congress. unite to win still greater victories excl.

ART EXHIBITIONS

National Exhibition of New Year Pictures and Children's Fine Art Works Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

a national exhibition of new-year pictures and children's fine art works opened in peking today, the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

altogether 261 new-year pictures and 427 children's fine art works are on display at the exhibition which will run until the end of november.

the exhibits were selected from works on show at exhibitions held in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions this year.

fine art displays take place in china annually to present the latest outstanding works by both professionals and amateurs. but children's fine art works

are on display for the first time since the cultural revolution began in 1966.

new-year pictures are popular among chinese workers, peasants and soldiers. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching on "the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form", the professional and amateur painters have in the past few years deepened the criticism of the revisionist line in literature and art and old-style new-year pictures, and made great efforts to create more and better pictures true to the socialist era.

the exhibition is a review of the new successes and new levels attained by chinese artists in revolutionary new-year picture painting.

many new-year pictures on display are seen as a eulogy to the excellent, daily-developing situation in china's socialist revolution and construction. by selecting major themes in class and two-line struggles, these works bring out in bold relief the spirit of the time.

quite a number of works depict china's current deep-going movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the movements to learn from tatching and tachai (pace-setters in china's industry and agriculture respectively), the revolution in literature and art, education and health work, and new socialist things which have sprung up in all fields of endeavour.

these new-year pictures are rich in content and varied in form. many of them reveal the artists' efforts to assimilate traditional artistic forms critically and to create new forms.

among the children's fine art works on display are traditional chinese paintings, gouache, water colours, crayons and oil paintings. there are also graphic art and scissors-cuts. the contributors are between four and seventeen of age. this reflects the flourishing growth of art creation among the young people and children.

in the last few years, local organizations have paid serious attention to the ideological education of children when organizing them to engage in art creation. many children have made progress morally, intellectually and physically through such activity. judges at the exhibition share the view that these artists are apt at catching new revolutionary things in the growing prosperity of the socialist motherland. their works are vivid and moving and have distinctive artistic features.

1975 National Photographic Art Exhibition
Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

china's 1975 national photographic art exhibition opened here today, the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

on show are more than 300 pictures which crystallize the efforts of professional and amateur photographers in different parts of china over the past year in adhering to the orientation of art and literature serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, studying marxism and learning from society. approaching their subject matter from different angles, the exhibits epitomize the excellent situation in which the chinese people have, in line with chairman mao's instructions, conscientiously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat for combating and preventing revisionism, promoted stability and unity and worked to effect an upswing in the national economy. the photos also sing warm praises to the new socialist things that have emerged on various fronts.

two-thirds of them being colour plates, the pictures show a marked improvement artistically as they embody the latest results of chinese photographers in their researches into photographic art. many of them reveal successful new ventures in lighting and composition. good results were also achieved in photographing on rainy days, in darkness or at high altitudes and in recording fleeting scenes. the prints are also of much better quality than those shown at previous exhibitions.

many of the better works are contributions from worker-peasant-soldier amateurs who live and work in grassroots units. while a large proportion of the exhibits comes from new photographers, many veterans have breathed new air into their works. this is a measure of the rapid growth of the ranks of photographers and the flourishing of this undertaking in china.

after a two-month run in peking, the exhibition will be put on a tour of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions around the country.

LEADER-WORKER RELATIONS

New Type of Relations between Leaders, Workers in Chinese Factories

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

a stranger visiting a factory in china, you could not tell who is a party secretary or chairman of the revolutionary committee as they are operating machines in the workshops with the rank-and-file, clad in oil-stained overalls.

it is a matter of principle in socialist china for leading cadres at grassroots level to take regular part in labour while performing their duties to keep in close touch with the workers and be part and parcel of the working class.

the nation-wide movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat promoted a number of peking factory cadres in interviews with hsinhua to give their views on the importance of constantly combating the notions of bourgeois right in properly handling the relations between leaders and the led in factories. they all made the point that they must pay attention to not alienating themselves from the masses and pursuing privileges.

these cadres fall into three catagories: those who joined the revolutionary ranks in the 30's, long before china's liberation in 1949, workers who were promoted to leading positions and college-trained people. they regard themselves as servants of the working class and the other labouring people, not as "officials" or "overlords" sitting on the backs of the people.

leading cadres of the peking forging and pressing machinery plant work eight-hour shifts in turn in the workshops. the plant party secretary, li hung-yuan, was a lathe turner before he became a cadre. today he is skilled in operating overhead-cranes and a variety of machine-tools and drives motor and electric trucks. staff built all the plant's workshops, with a total floor space of 30,000 square metres. li hung-yuan took part in all the work, from laying foundations for the workshops to installing machines. "i was a worker", said li hung-yuan, "and i'll continue to be a worker and be the same with my workmates. this is the only way i can truly work in the interests of our class."

many leading college-trained cadres, who have been tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution and studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, take part in collective productive labour regularly and keep in close contact with the workers. they take this as an important measure for combating and preventing revisionism.

yin chung-hua, secretary of the communist party committee of the steel-making plant of the capital iron and steel company, studied at tsinghua university before liberation. the workers say of her: "although our party secretary is nearly fifty years old, she regularly works alongside us and is ready to tackle any difficulties."

the mould section of the steel-making plant is in a high-temperature workshop. yin chung-hun leads a number of cadres to work there every summer. before summer this year, she stayed for a period working alongside the workers and technicians, while studying with them ways to improve working conditions. they installed a cooling devise.

yin chung-hua said: "the masses are the makers of history. it is not enough to recognize this truth theoretically, we should realize it through our own practice."

"the party sent me here to work immediately after liberation. i have seen how the workers, with revolutionary enthusiasm and industrious hands, have turned a ruined iron smelting workshop with two blast furnaces destroyed by the enemy, into the present iron and steel complex that has mining and ore sintering, iron smelting and steel making and rolling enterprises. the workers are masters of the enterprises and of the whole country. our socialist enterprises can be managed well only if we whole-heartedly rely on them."

leading cadres of peking's industrial enterprises in general spend one-third of their working time at the grassroots every year. while taking part in productive labour, they make investigations and study. at other times they take part in productive labour once a week.

chiang hsin-sheng, secretary of the communist party committee of the peking tungfanghung oil refinery, is a veteran revolutionary who performed meritorious services during the revolutionary wars. although he suffered several serious injuries, he refuses any privileges and often works as a common labourer at the grassroots.

chiang hsin-sheng reminds other cadres in the refinery: "cadres should be in the van in charging in battles and should be the last to retreat. this is a tradition of the war years. we should carry it forward in the socialist revolution and construction."

in the tungfanghung oil refinery, the oldest section of the peking general petro-chemical works, leading cadres and ordinary workers show proletarian feelings for each other. housing at first was simple sheds when this was a new industrial area. whenever a new housing estate was finished, leading cadres and workers offered each other

the priority. hao chuan-kun, a standing committee member of the party committee of the general plant, gave up his chance to move into a new flat three times. the plant's hospital gives a general health checkup every year, and the leading cadres always wait until after the workers have finished. and when there are special theatrical performances and garden parties on national holidays in the city proper, the ordinary workers have first chance to attend. the leading cadres stay behind and work with those on duty.

speaking of his study of the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, chiang hsin-sheng said: "the relationship between the leading cadres and the working masses in a socialist country is that between class brothers. leading cadres should keep in mind the nature of this relationship and consciously maintain it. they should not seek bourgeois right and put themselves above the masses."

the equal and brotherly relations of the proletariat between the leading cadres and workers in our socialist enterprises are a factor enhancing the workers' conscientiousness as masters of the country and the unity and cooperation between the cadres and the workers.

the active role played by the workers' supervising group in the peking shengli chemical works this year illustrated this cooperation.

under the leadership of the plant party committee, the shengli chemical works set up this group with workers as the mainstay and including cadres and technicians. the group looked into everything, from the theoretical study of the cadres to the managerial routines, from production in the workshops to workers' well-being. the group then reported to the party committee and at a plant-wide meeting on its findings. it offered praise and criticisms of the work of the cadres at various levels and put forward suggestions for improving the work. the party committee examined the suggestions and took appropriate measures. thanks to the enthusiasm shown by the workers in attending to the management of the plant, the plant not only topped its monthly target every month but also achieved the leakage rate of 1.67 per thousand, a very good result.

many factories in peking have such groups. they sometimes make general surveys of the management work and sometimes review a particular aspect of the work. this summer, the group of the peking capital iron and steel company inspected the cooling measures in the various plants and workshops.

peking workers' participation in plant management take many forms. at the workers' representative conference

in a factory, the workers may discuss any problem concerning theoretical study, production and workers' welfare facilities. in addition, there are worker quality-checkers, materials supervisers, data keepers and safety inspectors. some factories enlist experienced workers to form advisory groups to help the management. all these tasks are combined with the work of the professional managerial staff.

tsao li, party secretary of the shengli chemical works, said: "after virtual completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, we must pay special attention to adjusting the relations between man and man in an enterprise. for the management and the workers to cooperate closely in plant management, the leading cadres must follow chairman mao's revolutionary line, consciously break with the concept of bourgeois right and encourage the workers to act as masters of the country and the factory."

AGRICULTURE

China's Agriculture, Foundation of National Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

soundness of the principle that agricultural development is the foundation stone of a flourishing national economy is borne out by the twenty-six years of china's experience since liberation. in that period big growth in agriculture production has supported rapid advance in industry and all other branches of the national economy.

comparing 1974 with 1949, the increase in grain output has been 2.4 times; in yields of leading industrial crops, several to a dozen times; in industrial output value, more than ten t'mes; and in output of leading light and heavy industrial products, up several hundred times. today, in contrast with the capitalist world where decline in production and raising unemployment have reached crisis proportions, china's socialist economy is flourishing.

as early as in 1934, chairman mao pointed out: "agriculture occupies first place in our economic construction". since the founding of new china, chairman mao and the communist party of china have constantly

stressed the importance of agriculture in the development of the entire national economy. in 1958, chairman mao described the relationship between the development of agriculture and industry as "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", and defined this as the general principle for china's national economic development. thanks to the implementation of this principle, china's agriculture has been rehabilitated and is steadily developing, thus speeding the growth of the whole national economy.

agriculture is the foundation of national economic development because its products are the source of food and clothing for mankind, the essentials of existence. at present, agricultural raw and processed products constitute 85 percent of the total amount of the means of livelihood of the chinese people. for the past 20 years and more, steady agricultural growth has brought dramatic changes: the grain-deficiency that meant starvation in old china has been wiped out. self-sufficiency and a surplus in grain supply now guarantee the basic needs of the people for food. this has meant a constant improvement in the life of the people. at the same time, the increasing number of commodities provided by agriculture has served as a powerful support for the development of industry and the other branches of the country's economy, and ensured a steady and speedy advance along the road of independence and self-reliance.

through the development of agriculture industry has been provided with raw materials, a labour force and funds. at present, 70 percent of the raw materials for light industry come from agriculture, as do some of the raw materials for heavy industry. on the basis of the increased grain output since the founding of new china, there has been an all-round development of various industrial crops, as well as forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery, which has provided a supply of raw materials for the rapid expansion of both light and heavy industry. with the vigorous development of agriculture and the constant increase in the productivity of labour, more labour power has been freed from work on the land for other branches of the national economy to meet the requirements for further development. about half of china's annual financial income derives directly or indirectly from agriculture.

agriculture serves as an important market for manufactured goods. the rural market has been absorbing an increasing amount of industrial products. around two thirds of china's light industrial output is now sold to the countryside. the gradual advance of agricultural modernization has created a demand for more farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, petroleum, motor vehicles, power, coal, building materials and other heavy industrial products.

for instance, in the last ten years, there has been a large increase in rural demand for tractors, walking tractors, drainage and irrigation equipment, harvesting and threshing machines, processing and other farm machinery. the daily expanding requirements of china's rural markets are a powerful motive force for all-round industrial development.

in drawing up national economic plans during the past 26 years, the state has consistently put agriculture in first place. to speed up its development, it has given priority to meeting the needs of agriculture when allocating funds, labour and the means of production. industrial departments and heavy industries in particular take aid to agriculture and acceleration of farm mechanization as one of their most important responsibilities. thus, while providing industry with more grain, funds and labour, agriculture has been strengthened as the foundation of the national economy. now that the food grain and industrial crops supplied by china's countryside have begun to satisfy the needs of the nearly 800 million people as well as those of industrial development, a reliable material guarantee for the development of the national economy as a whole has been established.

it is clear that agriculture and industrial growth are inseparable. to speed agricultural development, industry must also advance at a rapid pace. in industrial production, light industry must first be established, and then heavy industrial production organized to meet the requirements for agriculture and light industry's expansion.

as a main producer of consumer goods, light industry greatly influences the development of agriculture and heavy industry. with most of its raw materials coming from farming, light industry requires little investment and gets quick results. its development accelerates the expansion of a diversified agriculture and provides more funds for heavy industry. for this reason, china puts light industry in second place in national economic development. the state places importance on the needs of light industry when allocating capital construction investment, raw materials, labour force and technical equipment. the expansion of agriculture lays the foundation for the development of light industry.

a strongly based heavy industry is essential for the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and the sciences and technology. therefore, china takes the development of heavy industry as the central task of the national economy and gives priority to the growth of the means of production. china does this by expanding agriculture and light industry. she holds that heavy industry can develop on a solid basis and at an accelerated rate only when agriculture grows and the people's basic needs are satisfied.

since its founding, the people's republic of china has put the agricultural development in first place, based the speed and scale of the development of industry and other branches of national economy on that of agriculture and balanced them on the capacity of agriculture to provide marketable grain, industrial materials, labour force, funds and markets. the proportional relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry are arranged in a planned way to ensure a rapid all-round development throughout the country.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's repuolic of china.

the albanian people's great leader enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers, attended the reception.

other albanian party and government leaders present at the reception included adil carcani, haki toska, hekuran isai, kadri hazbiu, manush myftiu, pali miska, ramiz alia, rita marko, spiro koleka, llambi gegprifti, pilo peristeri, piro dodbiba, qirjako mihali, xhafer spahiu, petro dode, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and concurrently chairman of the state planning commission, muslim peza and shefqet peci, vice-presidents of the presidium of the people's assembly, iljaz reka, president of the people's assembly, and members of the a.p.l. central committee, members of the presidium of the people's assembly, government ministers and representatives of mass organisations.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to albania also attended.

chinese ambassador liu chen-hua and comrade pali miska, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and minister of industry and mining, spoke at the reception.

"under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha," the chinese ambassador said, "the industrious and brave albanian people uphold marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, firmly combat the imperialist and social-imperialist policies of aggression and hegemonism and resolutely support the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world, thereby making valuable contributions to the world revolution. the albanian people persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat and the principle of self-

reliance, ceaselessly unfold the movement of revolutionisation, frustrate all the plots and schemes engineered by the class enemies at home and abroad and register brilliant achievements on all fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction."

the ambassador concluded by saying: "we are convinced that our two parties, two countries and two peoples will definitely enhance their solidarity, fight shoulder to shoulder and forge ahead together in our common revolutionary struggle in the future."

comrade miska began his speech by conveying to the chinese people, the communist party of china, the chinese government and chairman mao tsetung national day greetings of the albanian people, the central committee of the a.p.l., the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers. he spoke in glowing terms of the great victories won by the chinese people led by the glorious communist party of china and the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung, in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

it is indeed the good fortune of the peoples and revolutionary forces of the world, he said, that there exist the communist party of china and the people's republic of china which resolutely oppose imperialism, social-imperialism, modern revisionism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and reactionaries of every description, thereby contributing most valuably to the common struggle of the peoples to win and defend their freedom, genuine and complete economic and political independence and to attain free and independent development.

he pointed out: "we are celebrating the festival of october 1 this year at a time when the world situation turns more in favour of the peoples and the cause of revolution". he added: "the hegemonist policies of imperialism and social-imperialism remain the main cause of tension, conflict and turmoil in the world. all facts at hand to prove this. now, after the conclusion of the so-called conference of security and cooperation in europe, the situation prevailing in europe, the mediterranean, the middle east and the indian ocean fails to show any relaxation, whatever its form, of the tension. the people are awakening and they refuse to believe in a mere declaration either of 'european security' or 'asian security', as such a declaration only serves as a smokescreen for dangerous machinations against their freedom and independence and against real peace and security of the world. we have exposed and will continue to expose forcefully such machinations and the expansionist and hegemonist policies of the superpowers. we believe that future belongs to revolution, socialism and the cause of emancipation of the peoples."

he said: "it gives us particular pleasure to see that the close fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, our two parties and our two countries are growing ever stronger in the course of their common struggle to build socialism and the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism, hegemonism and modern revisionism and for the triumph of revolution, socialism and the cause of marxism-leninism in the world."

comrade miska said: "the close fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation and the relations of mutual assistance in the spirit of internationalism have borne fine fruits for our two countries and our two fraternal peoples. pure, sincere and brotherly feelings have gone deep in the heart of every albanian and every chinese."

the reception went on and ended in a warm atmosphere of militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the two countries and peoples.

Albanian Party and Government Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers, yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting most warmly the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we are especially pleased to extend to you, on behalf of the albanian people, the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania and in our own name, and through you, to the great chinese people, the glorious communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china. our warmest revolutionary greetings and most cordial wishes.

october 1, 1949 is for china and all the chinese people a day of historic significance. it marked the complete triumph of the chinese revolution under the outstanding and wise leadership of the communist party of china with the revolutionary strategist comrade mao tsetung at the helm. it ushered in a new era with no oppression and exploitation, the era of the building of socialism. at the same time, the triumph of the chinese revolution gave a powerful impetus to the struggles of the peoples for liberation, for democracy and for socialism.

in the years already elapsed, the gifted chinese people, led by the communist party of china with their great leader, comrade mao tsetung, at the head, have traversed a glorious road and won spectacular victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the millions of revolutionary chinese people, the heroic chinese working class, the commune members, the broad strata of intellectuals and the heroic people's liberation army of china, armed with chairman mao tsetung's marxist-leninist thought and determined to build socialism more, faster, better and more economically, have completely transformed old china through their selfless struggle and work and abided by the revolutionary principle of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in one's own hands and relying on one's own efforts." now, the people's republic of china has become a powerful socialist state. its industry, agriculture, science and technology are being developed and modernized. its socialist education and culture serve the broad masses of the people. china is invincible as its national defence forces are fully capable of safeguarding the victories of the chinese revolution and socialism and crushing any enemy.

the great people's china is forging ahead firmly and irresistibly on the road of revolution. the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by comrade mao tsetung succeeded in smashing the two dangerous bourgeois counter-revolutionary headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao. the successfully developed movement to repudiate the reactionary bourgeois revisionist ideas of confucius and lin piao and the revolutionary movement to study the marxist-leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to combat revisionism have strengthened as never before the positions of revolution, socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. these victories serve as a sure guarantee for new and still greater victories in the future. under the leadership of their glorious communist party, the 800-million-strong chinese people have demonstrated their revolutionary vigour and enthusiasm in mustering all their strength and inexhaustible talent to put into effect the historic decisions of the 10th party congress and those of the 4th national people's congress and to make china more impregnable and prosperous.

the people's republic of china today enjoys high international prestige and renown. it has earned for

itself the esteem and admiration of the peace-and-freedom-loving people and revolutionary forces all over the world. it is today an important factor in deciding the course of world developments in the positive direction in favour of the people of all nations, and of socialism and revolution. its role, weight and influence are growing. its resolute opposition to the aggression of the two imperialist superpowers, the u.s.a. and the u.s.s.r., and their hegemonist policies has tremendously encouraged the peoples and freedom-loving sovereign states to fight against imperialism, social-imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and the reactionaries.

the albanian people heartily rejoice over the splendid achievements made by the fraternal chinese people and regard them as something encouraging their work and struggle in building socialism and defending albania's victories of revolution, and as victories of all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world fighting for freedom, national independence and social progress.

the albanian people, the albanian party of labour and the government of the people's republic of albania are proud of the great revolutionary friendship and unbreakable militant solidarity which unite them with the great chinese people, the glorious communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and esteemed friend of the albanian people, and the fraternal people's republic of china. they will strive ceaselessly to strengthen this friendship and solidarity further on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. our fraternal relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance are developing successfully in all fields. the albanian people are grateful to the great chinese people for their internationalist assistance and support in socialist construction. the indestructible albania-china friendship has been tempered in the heat of their common struggle for a common ideal. it has withstood the tests of all storms and stresses and has become stronger than ever. there is no force on earth which can undermine or shake its granite-like foundations.

may the fraternal relations of friendship and close and all-round cooperation, and the relations of unbreakable militant marxist-leninist solidarity between our two peoples, our two parties and our two countries grow ever stronger in the interest of our common cause and of the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries and for the triumph of socialism and revolution in our two countries and throughout the world.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese National Day Reception in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador to algeria chou po-ping gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 250 guests attended. among them were mohamed larbi tayebi, member of the algerian council of revolution and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; omar boudjellab, minister of health; ait messaouden, minister of posts and tele-communications; colonel adbelhamid latreche, secretary-general of the ministry of national defence; abdelaziz mohamed, secretary-general of the national commission of agrarian revolution; noureddine boukli, secretary-general of the ministry of agriculture and agrarian reform; djelloul nemiche, secretary-general of the ministry of health and other senior government officials.

foreign diplomatic envoys here were also present.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Buenos Aires, Sept. 30, 1975)

cheng wei-chih, chinese ambassador to argentina, gave a reception this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 700 guests present on the occasion were gerardo mendoza, commerce secretary of the ministry of economy, leopoldo tettamanti, secretary of foreign trade and international economic negotiations of the same ministry, florencio casavilla, public health secretary of the ministry of social welfare, ricardo jose vittani, juvenile and family secretary of the same ministry, carlos conrado beckman, under-secretary of international economic relations of the foreign ministry, and secretaries of other ministries. jose luis lazarini, president of the national defence commission of the chamber of deputies, officers of the three services, senators and members of the chamber of deputies, other friends as well as overseas chinese representatives were present.

foreign diplomatic envoys in argentina were also present.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim in Australia Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Canberra, Oct. 1, 1975)

chu chi-chen, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim in australia held a reception here this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

prime minister e.g. whitlam and deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade f. crean attended the reception.

among the 500 guests were also d. willesee, minister for foreign affairs; d. mcclelland, special minister of state; c. cameron, minister for science and consumer affairs; j. wheeldon, minister for social security and minister for repatriation and compensation; t. uren, minister for urban and regional development; d. everingham, minister for health; j. mcclelland, minister for labour and immigration; j. cavanagh, minister for police and customs; w. morrison, minister for defence; j. riordan, minister for housing and construction; j.m. berinson, minister for environment and conservation; j. obyrne, president of the senate; g. scholes, speaker of the house of representatives, as well as other high-ranking officials and officers and members of parliament.

e.f. hill, chairman, and e.a. bull, vice-chairman, of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist) also attented the reception.

also present were stillwell, national president, and other leading members of the australia-china society, other prominent personages and representatives of overseas chinese in australia.

diplomatic envoys from many countries to australia were also present.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

president ernesto geisel of brazil sent a telegram to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on september 27 greeting the chinese national day. the telegram reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i, in my own name and on behalf of the brazilian people, request your excellency to accept my most sincere wishes for your personal happiness and the growing prosperity of the chinese people. i take this opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Ambassador to Britain Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 30, 1975)

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 1,000 guests attending the reception were lord elwyn-jones, lord chancellor; thomas brimelow, permanent under-secretary at the department of foreign affairs; air marshal r.g. wakeford, deputy chief of defence staff, vice-admiral l.l. bailly, director general of intelligence; and other officials of the british government.

also present were: reginald maudling, the spokesman for foreign and commonwealth affairs of the conservative party; lord douglas-home, former foreign secretary; anthony barber, former chancellor of exchequer; and john davies, former chancellor of duchy of lancaster.

m. macdonald, and lord trevelyen, president and vice-president of great britain-china centre; felix greene, president of the society for anglo-chinese understanding; and lord thomson of the fleet, chairman of the thomson organization were also present.

reg birch, chairman of the communist party of britain (m-l) attended the reception.

also present were diplomatic envoys of many countries in britain and representatives of overseas chinese residents in britain.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

u ne win, president of the socialist republic of the union of burma, sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending heartfelt congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

on this auspicious occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china the people of the socialist republic of the union of burma join me in extending to your excellency and through you to the people of china heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for your excellency's personal well-being and for the continued progress and prosperity of the people's republic of china.

Burmese Prime Minister Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

u sein win, prime minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere greetings on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

on this happy occasion of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, may i, on behalf of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of the union of burma as well as on my own behalf, extend to your excellency and through you to the government of the people's republic of china, our sincere best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Sihanouk Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, sent a letter on september 29 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest greetings on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the letter reads:

on the occasion of the glorious national day of the people's republic of china, i am extremely happy to come to peking again to convey the warmest felicitations of the cambodian people and nation to the great chinese people, the most illustrated, most respected and beloved leader his excellency chairman mao tsetung, the party and the government with your excellency as the prestigious premier.

the people, the national united front, the royal government of national union of cambodia and i myself express sincerest and most profound admiration for the brilliant and numerous fresh achievements made by the people's republic of china in all fields of socialist construction.

these achievements, through the prodigious work of the chinese people guided by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and led by the communist party of china, have brought great happiness to the heroic people with their living standards rising incessantly and the people's republic of china being in possession of an independent, prosperous and powerful economy.

internationally, the prestige of the people's republic of china is now higher than ever, because on the one hand her external policy sincerely and ardently serves the ideal of justice, freedom, peace and progress and on the other hand she does not hesitate to give wholehearted aid and absolutely respect the sovereignty and dignity of the peoples and countries fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, zionism, racism and under-development. people's china aids them by putting her own resources at their disposal and sharing their weal and woe.

cambodia will never forget what the people's republic of china has done and is still doing for her during her struggle for national liberation and in the present period of national reconstruction and the building of an independent economy.

cambodia is linked together with people's china by an exemplary fraternal friendship and militant solidarity.

our friendly relations and multiform cooperation will surely develop in the future. the friendship uniting our two countries and two peoples will bloom for ever like an eternal spring.

it is with this conviction that i request your excellency to convey to chairman mao tsetung my most respectful salutations and fervent wishes for his good health and longevity, to his excellency marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress my respectful wishes for his good health and longevity and to the chinese people the affectionate wishes of the cambodian people for their happiness and prosperity. and please, respected mr. premier, accept my ardent wishes for your good health and longevity.

i avail myself of this opportunity to give the assurances of my highest, most grateful, most affectionate and admirative considerations.

Cambodian Prime Minister Penn Nouth Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English to China, Sept. 30, 1975)

Beking, Sept. 30

penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sented letter on septemben 29 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest greetings on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the letter reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, in the name of the people, the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, extend our heartiest warm greetings to your excellency, and through your excellency, to the fraternal people, the communist party and the government of china.

this year the chinese people celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china at a time when paeans of victory are ringing in china and elsewhere in the world. the cambodian people rejoice beyond measure at all the great victories won by the fraternal chinese people under the wise and correct leadership of the communist party of china with his excellency chairman mao tsetung as the distinguished leader.

in the economic sphere, the people's republic of china is making rapid progress which enables the standard of living

of the chinese people to rise daily. china's economy is stable, good and continuously developing while many other countries of the world are experiencing all kinds of economic and financial crises. this sets a splendid example for the third world. in the scientific and technological sphere, the new man-made earth satellite launched three months ago provides added proof of the tremendous progress made by the people's republic of china in this field. in national defence, the chinese people's liberation army, the fine sons of the chinese people, has grown stronger politically and ideologically and become a solid great wall for defending the motherland and supporting the world people's struggle.

the cambodian people express heartfelt congratulations to the fraternal chinese people on all these great victories. the communist party, the government and the fraternal people of china have consistently stood on the side of the cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, and we want to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our deep and sincere gratitude. such mighty aid and support clearly show the pure and genuine internationalist spirit of the chinese people.

we wish the fraternal chinese people new great victories. we are convinced that under the wise and correct leadership of the communist party of china with chairman mao tsetung as the great leader, china will become an economically developed country in the near future in accordance with the decisions made by the 10th national congress of the communist party of china and the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

it is our firm belief that cambodia and china and the peoples of the two countries will certainly march forward shoulder to shoulder and win new victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism.

may the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between our two countries and two peoples consolidate and develop steadily and last eternally excl.

Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao gave a reception here last evening to warmly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from phnompenh.

present at the reception were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife; khieu samphan, deputy prime minister and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces; ieng sary and son sen, deputy prime ministers; hu nim, minister of information and propaganda; koy thuon, minister of national economy and finance; ieng thirith, minister of popular education and youth; prince phurissara, minister of judicial reforms; toch phoeun, minister of transportation and tele-communications; thiounn thioeunn, minister of public health; cheychum, president of the phnompenh city committee of the national united front; and chan youran, thiounn mumm and duong sam ol, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front.

diplomatic officials of the democratic republic of viet nam to cambodia were also present.

the reception proceeded in an extremely warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity. guests and hosts proposed toasts to the splendid achievements made by the chinese people in the last 26 years and to the great achievements of the cambodian people in consolidating state power, restoring and developing the economy and strengthening the national defence after the liberation of the whole of cambodia.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Ambassador to Cameroon Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador to cameroon wei pao-shan gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

minister of state for the cameroonian armed forces sadou daoudou attended the reception as a representative the cameroonian government.

about 400 guests were present at the reception. among them were fokam kamga, minister of public health, other leading government officials and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to cameroon.

Cameroonian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, sent a message separately to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, on september 29, warmly congratulating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the people's republic of china is celebrating on october 1, 1975, the 26th anniversary of her founding. it is with particular pleasure that i take the opportunity to express to you my warm felicitations. it is in the interest of our two peoples who have the same aspirations for peace, justice, solidarity and progress of mankind to strengthen daily the ties of friendship and cooperation uniting them.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese National Day Reception in Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador chang wen-chin gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 600 guests present were chief justice bora laskin, speaker of the house of commons james jerome, president of the privy council michell sharp, special assistant to the prime minister ivan head and assistant under-secretaries of the department for external affairs a.j. andrew and d.i. fortier.

present also were mary weil, chairman of the bethune memorial committee, friendly personages james endicott, paul t.k. lin and the wife of former prime minister lester pearson, and representatives of overseas chinese residents here.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to canada also attended.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Ambassador to Chad Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

wang jen-san, chinese ambassador to chad, held a reception yesterday evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from ndjamena.

zakaria wawa dahab, member of the supreme military council of chad and minister of public works, mines, geology and transport, attended the reception on behalf of the president of the supreme military council and head of state felix malloum. present on the occasion were also some 300 guests including ngangbet kosnaye, minister of national education, culture, youth and sports, other government officials and well-known personalities.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to chad were also present.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Prague, Sept. 30, 1975)

li en-chiu, chinese ambassador to czechoslovakia, gave a reception this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were pavol bahyl, czechoslovak minister of general engineering, dusan spacil, vice-minister of foreign affairs, alois hloch, vice-minister of foreign trade, and others.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to czechoslovakia were also present.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Cairo,Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador to egypt chang tung held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the about 550 guests present at the reception were egyptian minister of justice el sayed adel yunis, minister of trade zakaria taufik abdul fattah, minister of scientific research and nuclear power mohamed abdul maabud el gobeily, minister of state for foreign affairs mohamed riad, and president of the egypt-china friendship association ibrahim el tahawy.

foreign diplomatic envoys and representatives of the palestine resistance movement and african liberation movements here also attended the reception.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yang shou-cheng gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 300 guests were michael imru, chief political adviser in the office of the chairman of the provisional military administrative council; asrat feleke, minister of agriculture; tekalign gedamu, minister of communications and telecommunications; negash desta, minister of finance; paulos abraham, minister of planning and development; zegeye asfew, minister of land reform; jemal abdulkadir, minister of public health; haile gabriel dagne, minister of education; aklilu habte, minister of culture; shimelis adugna, chief commissioner of the relief and rehabilitation commission; and other high-ranking government officials.

kamanka wa kamanda, acting secretary-general of the organization of african unity, representatives of international organizations in addis ababa and diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese National Day Reception in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 30, 1975)

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france, gave a reception in his embassy this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 1,400 guests attended. among them were jean-pierre fourcade, minister of economy and finance; jean sauvagnargues, minister for foreign affairs; m. d'ornano, minister of industry; vincent ansquer, minister of commerce and crafts; general guy mery, chief of staff of the french armed forces; general alberic vaillant, inspector general of the french army; admiral joire-noulens, chief of staff of the french navy; de courcel, secretary general of the foreign ministry; and other senior government officials.

achille peretti, former speaker of the national assembly; pierre messmer, former prime minister; maurice shumann, alain peyrefitte and jean sainteny, former ministers; and gaston palewski, former chairman of the constitution committee, were also present.

mrs. irene de lipkowski, honorary chairman, and charles bettelheim, executive chairman, of the france-china friendship society, and other friendly personages also attended.

among the guests also were diplomatic envoys accredited to france, including ok sakun, head of the cambodian mission, and ri mong ho, korean commercial representative.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Chinese National Day Reception in Gambia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

lei yang, chinese ambassador to the gambia, gave a reception in banjul yesterday to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the gambian capital.

among some 130 guests attending the reception were m. lamin saho, attorney general and acting minister of external affairs; yaya ceesay, minister of agriculture and natural resources; alieu jack, minister of works and

communications; l.s. m'boge, minister of state responsible for economic planning and industrial development; h. lloyd-evans, inspector-general of police; other government officials and friends from all walks of life.

heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the gambia also attended the reception.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Ambassador to Ghana Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Accra, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to ghana yang ke-ming gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

over 300 guests including ghana's high-ranking government officials and friends of various circles were present at the reception.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to ghana and representatives of chinese residents in accra were also present.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau Leader Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

luis cabral, president of the council of state of the republic of guinea-bissau, sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, yesterday expressing warm greetings on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of celebrating the national day of the people's republic of china, i express, on behalf of our people, the national direction of our party, the council of state of the republic of guinea-bissau and in my own name, to you, to the friendly chinese people, the great party of china and your government warm greetings and sincere wishes for your happiness and prosperity. i once again express the hope that the links of friendship,

cooperation and solidarity binding our two peoples, parties and governments will be consolidated in the common struggle for liberation, peace and progress. i wish your excellency good health and happiness in fulfilling the gigantic task of the supreme leader of the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador to iraq chao hsing-chih gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among 300 guests attending the reception were member of the national leadership of the iraqi arab baath socialist party in charge of foreign affairs zaid haidar, foreign minister saadoun hamadi, minister of works and housing rashid al refaie, minister of state aziz aqrawi, under-secretaries of the foreign ministry mohammed sabri al hadithi and abdul hussein al jamali, general director of logistics of the iraqi armed forces nassif jassim al samarraie, other high ranking officials and officers, and prominent figures in the iraqi capital.

diplomatic envoys and representatives of palestinian commando organizations here were also present.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

li chao, chinese ambassador to jamaica, gave a reception yesterday evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from kingston.

among the guests present at the reception were: governor general florizel glasspole and his wife, speaker of the house of representatives ripton macpherson, attorney general leacroft robinson, chief of staff of the jamaican

defense force brigadier rudolph green, special adviser on international affairs to the prime minister gordon wells and other high government officials.

also present were friendly personages from all walks of life, diplomatic envoys of various countries to jamaica as well as representatives of overseas chinese in jamaica.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among over 2,000 guests present were kenzo kono, president of the house of councillors; michio nagai, education minister; yoshitake sasaki, state minister and director general of the science and technology agency; yasuhiro nakasone, secretary general of the liberal democratic party; tomomi narita, chairman of the japan socialist party; yoshitatsu takeiri, chairman of the komei party; hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters; aiichiro fujiyama, president of the association for the promotion of international trade; kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; and prominent figures in various circles shigeru hori, tokuma utsunomiya, kozo sasaki, tokusaburo kosaka, torasaburo shintani, takeo kimura, ryokichi minobe, ichio asukada, saburo endo, chuji kuno, kindqzu saionji, kaheita okazaki, kazutsura kawase, kazuji nagasu, tohsio doko, yoshihiro inayama, hiroki imasato, seimin miyazaki, teiichiro morinaga, shintaro fukushima, kichiro ono, dsanori koyama, sunao sonoda and shinzo tsubokawa.

present also were diplomatic envoys here and vice-chairmen of the general association of korean residents in japan, li jin gyu and li gye baek.

present also were kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, leading members of the patriotic chinese residents leagues in all parts of japan and members of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND KENYA

Chinese National Day Reception in Nairobi

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to kenya wang yueh-yi gave a reception here yesterday evening to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 300 guests attended the reception. among them were joseph ogutu, minister for tourism and wildlife, and other high-ranking government officials.

diplomatic envoys accredited to kenya and representatives of overseas chinese in the country also attended the reception.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; yang hyong sop, member of the political committee and secretary of the party central committee; kim yong nam, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the party central committee; ho dam, vice-premier of the administration council and foreign minister; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; chong song nam, minister of external economic affairs; and kang hui won, chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to korea were also present.

present also were all members of the delegation of the government of the people's republic of china headed by minister of communications yeh fei, and li hsi-fu, leader, and li chang-wen, deputy leader, of the chinese exhibition group.

present also were chen chien-wu, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, chinese engineering and technical personnel working and students studying in korea, and representatives of chinese residents in korea.

in his speech, general o jin u first of all extended, on behalf of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people, the warmest festival greetings and best regards to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

general o jin u said, "the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china have further strengthened the international revolutionary forces and greatly encouraged the world people's struggles against imperialism and for national liberation."

he said, "since the founding of the people's republic of china, the industrious and brave chinese people have, under the wise leadership of the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, put the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance into full play and turned the poor and backward old china into a thriving socialist new china."

general o jin u said, "now, the fraternal chinese people are studying with great enthusiasm and in a deep going way the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and at the same time struggling vigorously to accomplish the fourth five-year plan, build china into a modernized strong socialist china by the end of the century and liberate taiwan province to unify the whole of china." the korean people wholeheartedly wish the fraternal chinese people still bigger victories.

general o jin u said, "the friendship between the two parties, the two governments and the two peoples of korea and china is a militant friendship between class brothers, a voluntary and solid friendship between revolutionary comrades-in-arms founded on the basis of full equality and independence."

he said that the visit of the party and government delegation of korea led by the great leader comrade kim il sung to china in april this year, demonstrated effectively to the whole world the invincible might of the blood-sealed great friendship between the korean and chinese peoples. this visit strengthened the great friendship and unity between the korean and chinese people and developed it to a higher stage.

he said, "most recently, the visit of the chinese communist party delegation headed by comrade chang chun-chiao to our country made a tremendous contribution to the further development of the daily-consolidated friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and peoples."

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan spoke first at the reception. he gave an account of the great achievements made by the chinese people in the last 26 years, and praised the brilliant achievements made by the korean people in socialist revolution and construction. he said that the chinese people warmly congratulate the korean people on their splendid successes and heartily wish them still bigger victories.

he said, "the issue of korea's reunification should be settled by the korean people themselves without any outside interference. the chinese people firmly support the three principles and the five-point programme put forward by president kim il sung and firmly support the just struggle of the korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the so-called command of the u.n. forces must be dissolved and the u.s. troops must completely withdraw from south korea. we are convinced that the korean people will certainly be able to surmount all obstacles and realize the independent and peaceful reunification".

ambassador li yun-chuan said, "the revolutionary friendship between the peoples of china and korea, created and fostered personally by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, is being constantly strengthened and developed. this friendship and solidarity based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism has gone through severe ordeals and is indestructible. the chinese people will always stand by the korean people. they will support each other, cooperate closely with each other, fight shoulder to shoulder and march forward victoriously.

the speeches of general o jin u and ambassador li yun-chuan were often interrupted by warm applause.

hosts and guests at the reception cordially talked about the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between china and korea and proposed toasts to the health and long life to chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people.

earlier, ambassador li yun-chuan arranged a film show to mark the chinese national day.

chen chien-wu, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission held a reception at kaesong on september 29 to mark the founding anniversary of the people's republic of china.

Korean Vice Premier Meets Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 1, 1975)

kong jin tae, vice-premier of the administration council of korea, yesterday received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese government delegation headed by minister of communications yeh fei.

present on the occasion were kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade and chinese ambassador li yun-chuan.

Exhibition on China Opens in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 1, 1975)

an exhibition on the people's republic of china opened here today.

attending the opening ceremony of the exhibition were kong jin tae, vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea and leading members of korean departments concerned: kye ung tae, li tae baek, li song hi, li yong chang, chang jong hwan, kim yong sun, li duk hyon and wang gyong hak.

present also were members of the chinese government delegation led by yeh fei, minister of communications, chinese embassador to korea li yun-chaun and staff members of the chinese embassy as well as members of the chinese exhibition group.

envoys of various countries in korea were also present.

speaking at the inaugural ceremony, yeh fei expressed heartfelt thanks to the korean government and comrades for the vigorous support and friendly cooperation they gave to the exhibition. he said, "the purpose of the exhibition is to promote the great friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples and learn from each other."

speaking next, kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade of korea, said, "there are all-round cooperation and exchange in economy, culture, science, technology, trade and other fields between the peoples of korea and china. this relationship is a fine example of bilateral relations" "this exhibition will enable the people of our country to see the valuable achievements of the chinese people in socialist construction.

vice-premier kong jin tae cut the ribbon. then, he and other distinguished korean guests visited the exhibition in the company of yeh fei and ambassador li yun-chuan.

the exhibition is divided into four parts: china-korea friendship, agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. it mirrors comprehensively the continuously development of the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and korean peoples fostered personally by chairman mao tsetung and president kim il sung and the achievements of the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

yeh fei and li yun-chuan gave a reception at noon for the opening of the exhibition.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Ambassador to Mali Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bamako, Sept. 30, 1975)

fan tso-kai, chinese ambassador to mali, held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 370 guests attending the reception were charles samba sissoko, member of the military committee for national liberation (mcnl) and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; mamadou sanogo, member of mcnl and minister of justice and keeper of the seals; sory coulibaly, minister of rural development; sekou sangare, minister of supervision of companies and enterprises; hassim diawara, minister of labour and public function; founeke keita, minister of commerce and finance; and other high-ranking officers and officials.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited to mali were also present.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to mauritania kang mao-chao gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 260 guests attending the reception were ahmed ould mohamed salah, state minister for national sovereignty; ahmed ould daddah, governor general of the central bank of mauritania; and other high-ranking officials as well as friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of several countries accredited to mauritania were also present.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Ambassador to Morocco Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Rabat, Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador to morocco sung han-yi gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 280 guests were secretary-general of the moroccan ministry of public health abdel kader laraqui, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs omar ben chakroun, chief of the division of cultural relations of the same ministry boubker bdumehdi, head of the external affairs division of the general staff of the royal army laraki moulay driss and other government officials as well as personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here were also present.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Chinese Ambassador to Mozambique Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to mozambique lin chung gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 200 guests present on the occasion were alberto joaquim chipenda, minister, and sebastio marcos mabote, vice-minister, of defence; sergio vieira, director of the office of the president; deolinda guezimane, general secretary of the mozambican women organization; and other government officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to mozambique and representatives of overseas chinese were also present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Wellington, Oct. 1, 1975)

pei chien-chang, chinese ambassador to new zealand, held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the four hundred guests attending the reception were minister of justice dr. a. martyn finlay, minister of agriculture and fisheries colin j. moyle, minister of mines and immigration fraser m. colman, minister of housing roger douglas, acting speaker of the house of representatives j. l. hunt, chief of the defence staff lieutenant-general sir richard webb, chief of the naval staff rear-admiral e.c. thorne, chief of the army staff major-general r.h.f. holloway, chief of the air staff air vice-marshall r.b. bolt and other high-ranking officials and officers.

former prime minister sir keith holyoake and mayor of wellington michael fowler attended the reception.

present also were general secretary of communist party of new zealand v.g. wilcox, chairman of the wellington branch of the new zealand china society jock hoe, chairman of the auckland branch r. fairley, friends from various circles and representatives of overseas chinese.

present also were diplomatic envoys of many countries in new zealand.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, most sincerely greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

on behalf of the people and government of the islamic republic of pakistan and on my own behalf i have great pleasure in extending to your excellency and to the people and government of the people's republic of china our most sincere felicitations on the auspicious occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

we in pakistan have watched with deep admiration the remarkable all-round achievements of the people of china. i am confident that the people's republic of china will continue to make great strides in all fields of human endeavour and will make an important contribution to the cause of world peace and to the advancement of mankind.

we greatly value the manifold ties of friendship and close co-operation that exist between pakistan and the people's republic of china. it is our fervent hope that in the years to come the warm friendship and close co-operation between our two countries will continue to grow and gather strength for the benefit of our two peoples.

i take this opportunity of conveying best wishes for your excellency's good health and for the continued progress and prosperity of the great chinese people.

please accept, excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

Chinese National Day Reception in Rawalpindi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Sept. 30, 1975)

lu wei-chao, chinese ambassador to pakistan, gave a reception here this evening to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

pakistan president fazal elahi chaudhry, prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto and madame bhutto attended the reception.

more than 600 guests attended. among them were khan abdul quiyum khan, minister of interior, state and frontier region; rafi raza, minister of production, industries and town planning; tikka khan, chief of army staff; mohammad sharif, chief of navy staff; zulfikar ali khan, chief of air force staff; agha shahi, secretary of the foreign ministry; and many government officials and personalities.

present also were diplomatic envoys accredited to pakistan.

leading members of chinese expert teams working in pakistan were also present.

a film show was arranged at the chinese embassy in honour of pakistan friends on the eve of the chinese national day.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Poland Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Sept. 30, 1975)

liu shu-ching, chinese ambassador to poland, gave a reception this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were jan czapla, polish vice-minister of foreign affairs, tadeusz nestorowic, vice-minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and stefan perkowicz, vice-minister of foreign trade and maritime economy and chairman of the polish-chinese friendship society, as well as generals of the polish people's army and personages of all walks of life.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to poland.

representatives of the overseas chinese in poland were also present.

chinese consul-general in gdansk li chu-ching also gave a reception in gdansk yesterday.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 30, 1975)

li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a reception today in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were stefan voitec, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council; paul niculescu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of education; virgil teodorescu, vice-chairman of the grand national assembly; traian dudas, minister of transport and tele-communications; ion popescu-puturi, chairman of the romanian-chinese friendship association; c. vancea, vice-minister of foreign affairs; lieutenant general vasile ionel, vice-minister of national defence; dumitru turcus and vasile sandru, deputy department heads under the party central committee; marin traistaru, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; dumitru ghise, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education; and mihnea gheorghiu, rector of socio-political academy; as well as responsible members of central organs and mass organizations, generals of the armed forces, and personages from the scientific, cultural and press circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to romania were also present.

also present were the chinese goodwill delegation led by wang shih-hui, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress and member of the standing committee of the hopei provincial committee of the communist party of china, and representatives of chinese experts now working in romania and the visiting chinese study group.

at the reception, the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation, both expressing warm wishes for the continuous growth of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of romania and china. they wished chairman mao tsetung and president nicolae ceausescu good health and long life.

Chinese Art and Craft Exhibition Opens in Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 30, 1975)

a chinese art and craft exhibition opened here today.

on display were over 400 exhibits of carvings, ceramics, embroidery and lacquer wares. they were made by chinese art and craft workers during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

among the about 600 people present at the opening ceremony were dumitru ghise, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education, and ion popescu-puturi, chairman of the romanian-chinese friendship association, as well as leading members of the romanian departments concerned and personages from the cultural, art and press circles.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to romania also attended the ceremony.

m. popescu, head of a bureau under the council of socialist culture and education, and chinese ambassador li ting-chuan spoke at the ceremony.

on the same day, dumitru ghise gave a banquet for the opening of the exhibition.

Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces Leaves Peking for Shenyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

the delegation of the supreme political council of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic led by major general gheorghe gomoiu, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces, left peking by air today for a visit to shenyang.

during its stay in peking, the delegation had talks with chinese departments concerned, attended a soiree sponsored by the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, toured the great wall at pataling and ting ling -- one of the tombs of the ming dynasty, and visited the palace museum.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chinese National Day Reception in Rwanda

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

huang shih-hsieh, chinese ambassador to rwanda, gave a reception in kigali yesterday evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the rwandan capital.

more than 200 guests were present at the reception. among them were minister of foreign affairs and cooperation a. nsekalije, deputy chief of staff of the armed forces serubuga, general inspector of state ntibituran, minister of justice b. habimana, minister of planning j.c. nduhungirehe, minister of public offices and employment p. c. rwagafilita, minister of social affairs and cooperative movement c. kamilindi, minister of youth s. ntezilyayo, minister of public work and equipment a. katabarwa, minister of natural resources, mines and quarries c. kanyarwanda, other senior officers and officials and friends from various circles.

some diplomatic envoys accredited to rwanda also attended the reception.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

president leopold sedar senghor of the republic of senegal sent a message yesterday to chairman mao tsetung extending greetings on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

as the people's republic of china celebrats its national day, i would like to extend with particular pleasure to you the greetings of the senegalese people and government. the dynamic and fruitful cooperation between our two countries have linked our peoples and governments together. your policy of development formulated on the basis of paying consistent attention to organization and method has set a vivid example for the third world countries which are fighting for economic liberation. i wish you good health and the chinese people prosperity.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Gives
National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Freetown, Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador to sierra leone tsung ke-wan gave a reception here this evening celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the some 250 guests present were h.t.t. williams, sierra leonean acting minister of foreign affairs; bangali mansaray, minister of trade and industry; dalton shears, minister of lands; tom smith, minister of state and leader of the house; a.g. lappia, minister of state in the ministry of the interior; richmona davies, speaker of the sierra leonean parliament; as well as other leading government officials, representatives of mass organizations and friendly personages from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of other countries to sierra leone were also present.

sierra leone-china friendship association held a seminar yesterday to celebrate the founding anniversary of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Gives National
Day Reception

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Sept. 30, 1975)

chang shih-chieh, chinese ambassador to somalia, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the some 250 guests present at the reception were ismail ali abucar, vice-president of the somali supreme revolutionary council (src) and chairman of the src political and social committee; mohamed sheikh osman, member of src, chairman of the src justice committee and special assistant to the src president; musa rabilleh god, member of src and member of the src economic committee; abdirazzak mohamed abubakar, ahmed mohamoud farah and abdul kadir haji mohamed, members of src and members of the src political and social committee; mohamed hawad madar, secretary of state for public works; mohamed burraleh, secretary of state for transport;

yusuf ali osman, secretary of state for livestock, forestry and range; abdul rahman nur hersi, secretary of state for finance; mohamed ali warsame, secretary of state for education; sharif saleh mohamed, secretary of state for higher education; abdisalam sheikh hussein, secretary of state for justice and religious affairs; abdullahi ossoble siyad, secretary of state for post and telegraphs; abdullahi mohamed hassan, secretary of state for information and national guidance; brigadier general abdullahi mohamoud hassan, commander of the somali police force; ahamed shrihe mohamed, president of the somali supreme court; hassan abshir farah, chairman of the banadir regional revolutionary council and mayor of mogadishu; and abdurahman jama barre, director-general of the ministry of foreign affairs.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to somalia were also present.

Somali President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, sent a message on september 29 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china; chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china; and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china; extending the warmest and heartiest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the supreme revolutionary council, government, people of the somali democratic republic and on my own behalf, it is a great pleasure and honour for me to extend to your excellencies and through you to the people of china our warmest and heartiest congratulations on the auspicious and happy occasion of the national day of your country. the somali government and people highly value the growing of the comradely relations which so happily exist between our two peoples and countries. i would also like to express our best wishes for your excellencies' good health and for the progress, prosperity and happiness of your people.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Union Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Moscow, Sept. 30, 1975)

liu hsin-chuan, chinese ambassador to the soviet union, gave a reception today in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were leonid feodorovich ilyichev, soviet vice-minister of foreign affairs and head of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question, alexei manzholo, vice-minister of foreign trade, army general nikolai vasilyevich ogarkov, vice-minister of national defence, and others.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to the soviet union were also present.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Ambassador to Sudan Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador to the sudan chang yueh held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 300 guests attending the reception were sudanese minister of finance and national economy mamoun beheiry, minister of construction and public works mustafa osman hassan, acting secretary-general of the presidency and minister of state for presidential affairs faisal mohamed abdel rahman, alternate assistant secretary-general of the sudanese socialist union luigi adok, deputy speaker of the people's assembly arob yor, chief of staff lieutenant-general bashir mohamed ali, and deputy chief of staff major-general mohamed osman hashim, of the sudanese people's armed forces, and under-secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs mohamed mirghani mubarak.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here also attended the reception.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese National Day Reception in Stockholm

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 30, 1975)

chen li-chen, chinese ambassador to sweden, gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 300 guests present were rune johansson, minister of industry, ewald johannesson, mayor of stockholm, major general a. g. hokmark, chief of staff of the royal army, general arne mohlin, former commander of the northern military region, and other high-ranking officials and officers.

present also were roland pettersson, acting chairman of the communist party of sweden, christer leopold, chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association, and ronny schueler, chairman of "rod ungdom". swedish friends from scientific, press, medical and other circles, patriotic overseas chinese and others of chinese ancestry also attended.

among the guests were also diplomatic envoys accredited to sweden and representatives of some missions here of national liberation organizations of southern africa.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese National Day Reception in Berne

(NCNA-English Geneva, Sept. 30, 1975)

the charge d'affairs a.i of the chinese embassy in switzerland wang chien-pang held a reception this evening in berne in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

some 600 guests were present at the reception. among them were kurt bolliger, commander of the air force and of the air defence of the swiss armed forces; raymond probst, general delegate for commercial accords of the federal public economic department; andre chavanne, president of the council of state of canton of geneva; paul gottret, head of protocol of the federal political department; other high-ranking officials and officers and friends from various circles.

present also were diplomatic envoys of various countries to switzerland.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the communist party of china yesterday, extending very warm congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i personally and on behalf of tanu, the afro-shirazi party, and the government and the people of tanzania, wish to convey to you and the communist party of china, as well as to the chinese government and people, our very warm congratulations and best wishes. the tremendous progress so far recorded by the people's republic of china has been possible through your enlightened leadership as well as the determination and unity of the chinese people. we in tanzania are grateful for the all-round support we have received from the friendly chinese people in our struggle for national development and for the assistance which china has given for african liberation. in particular we appreciate china's assistance in the construction of the great uhuru railway linking tanzania and zambia which will be inaugurated later this very month. this rail will always stand as one of the great symbols of solidarity and close co-operation between tanzania and china. we wish you a long life and a very prosperous future for the chinese nation and people.

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Ambassador to Togo Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Lome, Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador to togo yueh hsin gave a reception this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 400 guests present were ayite mivedor, minister of public works and mines; edem kodjo, minister of finance and economy; koudjolou dogo, minister of planning; kodjo agbenowossi koffi, minister of youth, sports, culture and scientific research; atus-koffi amega, president of the supreme court; other government officials as well as friendly personages from various circles.

foreign diplomatic envoys here also attended.

Togolese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

general gnassingbe eyadema, president of the republic of togo, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th national day of your country, i have the pleasure to extend to you, to the valiant chinese people, your party and your government the warm wishes of the togolese people and government and of myself for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the chinese nation. we fully appreciate the important contribution your country has made to seeking lasting international peace. we feel happy over the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing so smoothly between our two countries.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1975)

the prime minister of trinidad and tobago, eric williams, on september 18 sent a message of warm greetings to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

i wish to extend to the chinese government and people on behalf of the government and people of trinidad and tobago, and on my own behalf, warm greetings and best wishes for the future prosperity of china on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

may the fraternal friendship and mutual understanding between our two countries be further enhanced in the coming years.

Chinese Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador to trinidad and tobago wang chan-yuan gave a reception this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were governor-general and madame ellis clarke, minister of industry and commerce, petroleum and mines errol mahabir, minister of education and culture george chambers, minister of labour brensley barrow, minister of agriculture, land and fisheries overand padmore, chief justice issac hyatali, commander of the defence force joffe serrette, mayor of port of spain shriva prasad and other high-ranking officials.

also present were friends from various strata and representatives of chinese residents here. diplomatic envoys of various countries to trinidad and tobago also attended the reception.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese National Day Reception in Tunis

(NCNA-English Tunis, Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 200 guests attended the reception. among them were tunisian minister of national defence hedi khefacha, minister of health mohamed mzali, secretary of state of the ministry of national defence ahmed bennour, secretary of state of the ministry of equipment hamid sassi, director of protocol of the president's office majid karoui, commander of the navy captain bechir jedidi and other high-ranking government officials as well as friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys accredited to tunis were present. the head of the fatah (the palestine national liberation movement) delegation now on a visit here was also present.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Ambassador to Uganda Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kampala, Sept. 30, 1975)

ko pu-hai, chinese ambassador to uganda, gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

moses ali, minister of provincial administration, attended the reception on behalf of the ugandan president idi amin.

among the more than 350 guests at the reception were other government officials and friends from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to uganda were also present.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

President of Upper Volta Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

lieutenant general el hadj aboubakar sangoule lamizana, president of the republic of upper volta, yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, very warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of celebrating your national day, i have the pleasure to extend to you, on behalf of the people of upper volta, their government and in my own name, very sincere and warm felicitations. i take this opportunity to reaffirm to you our entire effort for developing and reinforcing the friendly links and fruitful cooperation between our two countries. the similarity of problems facing china and upper volta in particular, and the third world in general, shows that the example you have set to the whole world merits our attention. i once again wish you longevity and happiness in the great task for which you have been fighting for all your life and prosperity to the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Ambassador in Hanoi Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 1, 1975)

fu hao, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam, held a reception here yesterday evening to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the d.r.v.n. government; vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-premier and minister of national defence; nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs; hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly; xuan thuy, secretary of the party central committee and member of the presidium of the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front; phan trong tue, member of the party central committee and vice-premier; tran duy hung, chairman of the hanoi administrative committee; other leading members of the party central committee, the national assembly standing committee, the fatherland front central committee and the various government ministries; high-ranking officers of the viet nam people's army and representatives of mass organizations.

nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to north viet nam was also present.

in his speech at the reception, premier pham van dong said, "on the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the great people's republic of china, please allow me, on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese government and people, to extend our warm greetings and heartfelt thanks to the respected and beloved chairman mao, the communist party of china, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people and warm greetings to the "both comrades and brothers" revolutionary friendship between our two countries. the recent official friendly visit paid by the viet nam party and government delegation led by comrade le duan to the great people's republic of china was a vivid demonstration of this revolutionary friendship."

ambassador fu hao in a toast extended warm welcome and sincere thanks to the vietnamese comrades and friends present at the reception. he expressed the wish for viet nam's reunification, independence and prosperity.

he wished a steady consolidation and development to the militant solidarity and revolutionary friendship between the peoples of china and viet nam.

present also at the reception were diplomatic envoys of various countries to the democratic republic of viet nam.

DRVN Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam; le duan, first secretary of the viet nam workers' party central committee; truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly, and pham van dong, premier of the d.r.v.n. government, yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china; chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china; and chou en-lai, premier of the p.r.c. state council, extending warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

dear comrades,

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the foundation of the people's republic of china, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly and the government of the d.r.v.n, and in our own names, we convey to you and, through you, to the communist party of china, the national people's congress, the state council, and the fraternal chinese people our warmest congratulations.

over the past 26 years, under the leadership of the c.p.c. headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung and by upholding the spirit of self-reliance and their industry, the chinese people have recorded great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction, thus changing the face of the once poor, backward semi-colonial, semi-feudal china, and taking the p.r.c. ceaselessly forward along the path of a modernized agriculture, industry and national defence, as well as science and technogoly.

the all-sided development of the p.r.c. has been an active contribution to the strengthening of the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace.

it has constantly heightened the position of the p.r.c. in the international arena.

the vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the big achievements of the fraternal chinese people, and sincerely wish them many more and yet more brilliant successes in the execution of the fourth five-year plan and, general cause in the endeavour to build a powerful, prosperous people's republic of china, as a worthy contribution to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

on this glorious anniversary of the chinese people, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the vietnam workers' party, the national assembly and the government of the d.r.v.n., we express our sincere and profound thanks to the communist party of china, the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, and the chinese people for your great and effective assistance and support to the vietnamese people in their two protracted and valiant wars of resistances against french colonialism and u.s. imperialism, and in socialist construction. we believe firmly that in the new stage of our revolution to build a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous and strong viet nam, our people will continue to receive this great and precious assistance and support of the party, the government and the fraternal people of china.

for their part the vietnamese people will always treasure their friendship with the chinese people and will consistently do their best to consolidate and strengthen this great friendship and militant solidarity among "comrades and brothers" and the lasting co-operation between our two peoples in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Leaders of Republic of South Vietnam Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message on september 27 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the south viet nam national front for liberation, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and in our own names, we would like to extend to your excellencies and through your excellencies to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the government and all the brotherly people of the people's republic of china our warmest congratulations.

26 years ago, having gone through the hard, protracted but valiant struggle under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the heroic chinese people stamped out the reactionary domination of imperialism, feudal clique and bureaucratic capitalists, liberated their nation and established the people's republic of china. the birth of the people's republic of china not only opened a new and brilliant era of freedom and independence for the chinese people but dealt a stunning blow at imperialism, thus changing the balance of forces in the world in favor of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

continuously enhancing the tradition of persistent and resourceful revolutionary struggle, with patriotism and ardent love for socialism, within over a quarter of a century, the chinese people have turned the once poor china into a strong and prosperous socialist country endowed with modern industry, developed agriculture, mighty national defense and advanced technology and sciences. besides, the people's life has been unceasingly improved. the role and position of the people's republic of china have been continuously raised in the international arena.

the people, the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam are very elated at the above said brilliant achievements and sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people more and yet brighter successes in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction so as to make a worthy contribution to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress of the people of asia and the world over.

the south vietnamese people are determined to support the brotherly chinese people's struggle for the liberation of taiwan, a sacred and integral part of the territory of the people's republic of china, and firmly believe that the chinese people will score brilliant victory in this just struggle.

china and viet nam are friendly neighboring countries with time-honored friendship. in the previous anti-u.s. struggle for national salvation as well as in the present revolutionary cause, the south vietnamese people always

receive great, valuable and effective support and assistance in the lofty internationalist spirit from the chinese communist party, government and people.

on the occasion of this glorious historical day, on behalf of the south vietnamese people, the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, we sincerely express our profound gratitude to esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the brotherly chinese people for their wholehearted support and assistance.

may the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of south viet nam and the people's republic of china last forever.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

FRG President Scheel Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

walter scheel, president of the federal republic of germany, has sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i would like to extend to you, mr. chairman, the best wishes for the happy future of the chinese people, for the continued successful construction of your country and for the health of you yourself.

it is my hope that the fruitful relations between our two countries would deepen further and be conducive to the world peace.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chinese Ambassador to Democratic Yemen Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to the people's democratic republic of yemen tsui chien held a reception here yesterday evening to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 300 people attending the reception were premier ali nasser mohamed, minister of industry abdul aziz abdul walli, minister of public works haider abubaker al attas, minister of commerce and supply mahmood saeed madhi, minister of health abdul aziz al dali and permanent secretary of the foreign ministry abdul illah.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of the palestine liberation organization here were also present.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Ambassador to YAR Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Sept. 30, 1975)

chao chin, chinese ambassador to the yemen arab republic, gave a reception here today to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 150 guests present at the reception were ibrahim mohamed hamdi, chairman of the command council and commander-in-chief of the armed forces; abdel-aziz abdel-ghani, member of the command council and prime minister; ahmed al ghasmi, member of the command council, deputy commander of the armed forces and chief of general staff of the armed forces; abdulla al asnag, minister of foreign affairs; muhsin al-yusufe, minister of the interior; abdel latif daifallah, minister of communications; mohammed al khadim al-wajih, minister of agriculture; abdel-mailik mohammed abdel, minister of health; other officials and friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to the y. a. r. also attended the reception.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 500 guests present at the reception were peko dapcevic, vice-president of the yugoslav federal assembly; slavko kuhar, general secretary of the presidency of the federal republic; nikola milicevic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; colonel general dusan pekic and colonel general janko sekirnik, deputy chiefs of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army; and mika spiljak, president of the central council of the federation of yugoslav trade union.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to yugoslavia also attended.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Ambassador to Zaire Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Sept. 30, 1975)

chinese ambassador to zaire kung ta-fei gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 300 guests attending the reception were mokolo wa mpombo, principal adviser to the presidency of the republic, leading government officials, friends from all walks of life, diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to zaire.

present also were representatives of the angolan national liberation movements.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Zambia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 1, 1975)

tang yung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in zambia, held a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 400 guests present at the reception were r. kamanga, member of the central committee of the united national independence party; mainza chona, minister of legal affairs and attorney-general; james mapoma, minister of lands, natural resources and tourism; g. silwizya, minister of state for foreign affairs; and other zambian friends of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to zambia and representatives of african national liberation movements were also present.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

October 17, 1975 No. 5956

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Cutting of Water Margin by Chin Sheng-t'an and Peasant Uprisings at the End of Ming Dynasty

by

Yang T'ien-shih (杨天石)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 4, 1975)

The earlier version of Water Margin was made up of 100 chapters and it covered the assembly for justice at Liangshanpo, the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment, the campaign against Liao and the attack of Fang La. Under the reign of Wanli in the Ming Dynasty, somebody added the stories about the campaigns against T'ien Hu and Wang Ch'ing, thus expanding it into 120 chapters. In the last years of the Ming Dynasty, Chin Sheng-t'an claimed that he had found an ancient version of Water Margin. He held that the part before the offer of amnesty and enlistment was written by Shih Nai-an, while the part after the offer of amnesty and enlistment was added by Lo Kuan-chung. Therefore, he cut away the story after the 71st chapter and changed the original first chapter into the prologue. This gave rise to the "dragonfly with its tail lost" -- the version with 70 chapters.

Lu Hsün said, "Why did Chin Sheng-t'an want to cut away the story after the 'offer of amnesty and enlistment'? This was probably due to the influence of the environment of society at that time." ("Evolution of the History of Chinese Novels" in Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. VIII, p. 338) This is a most profound observation.

Chin Sheng-t'an Has Cut the "Water Margin" Out of His "Anxiety at That Time"

Chin Sheng-t'an (1608-1661) was a native of Wu county (Soochow today) and came of a fallen landlord family. He was a reactionary scholar who honored Confucianism and opposed Legalism. He was hostile to peasant uprisings, but was unable to squeeze himself into the ranks of landlords

in power all his life. After the rise of the Ch'ing Dynasty, he heard in 1660 that Emperor Shunchih very much appreciated the book with his commentaries. "Suddenly known to the emperor," he was so grateful that he kowtowed to the north. The following year, he took part in activities against corrupt officials in his place, and went with a group of Confucian scholars to wail at the Confucian Temple. At that time, Emperor Shunchih or Fu Lin had just passed away. So Chin Sheng-t'an and the others were accused of "banding together to run wild" and "shocking the spirit of the late emperor." He was killed not long afterward.

Toward the end of Ming, due to the seriousness of class oppression and exploitation, peasant uprisings sprang up like rising winds and surging clouds. In 1641, Li Tzu-ch'eng's insurgent troops attacked and captured Loyang, and the Ming court was shocked. Early in 1644, Li Tzu-ch'eng renamed Sian as Hsiching (Western Capital), adopted Tashun as the official name of his dynasty and changed the reigning title to Yungchang. He also quickly led his troops eastward and captured Peking on March 19, thus overthrowing the rule of the Ming Dynasty. According to Chin Sheng-t'an's preface (3) to the Water Margin, the 70-chapter version of Water Margin with Chin's commentaries appeared in 1641. This was the period in which class struggle was very acute in society and the Ming Dynasty was on the verge of downfall.

Chin Sheng-t'an's commentaries and annotations in Water Margin are in many places directed toward the criticism and discussion of the political realities at the end of Ming.

In the 15th chapter for example, Yang Chih told Grand Secretary Liang, "As soon as these soldiers hear of the coming of bandits they will all run away." Chin Sheng-t'an commented here, "This shows how irritable and laughable the government troops have been since time immemorial." This has evidently revealed Chin Sheng-t'an's dissatisfaction with the ineffectiveness of the government troops in the suppression of peasant uprisings in the Ming Dynasty.

Again, in the 51st chapter, Chin Sheng-t'an commented, "Nowadays, those that run wild are not limited to tigers and wolves, the mouths that open wide are not limited to those of the gluttonous, what is contested is not limited to meat and what are filled in are not limited to gullies. How could popular rebellion and national doom be prevented!" What Chin Sheng-t'an called "nowadays" here obviously referred to the social realities at the end of Ming. At that time, the reactionary ruling classes still led a befuddled life and wantonly resorted to plunder and the exploitation of the laboring people. Therefore, even Chin Sheng-t'an felt that "popular rebellion" and "national doom" could not be prevented.

In the 69th chapter Chin Sheng-t'an again commented, "But there is no Po Le in the world and the virtuous and ignorant have to die together. With the venturesome taking the risky course, the situation will tear apart and collapse, and the state will suffer." "Taking the risky course" referred to those who had joined the peasant uprisings, and "the situation will rend apart and collapse" actually gave a truthful portrayal to the eve of the collapse of the Ming Dynasty.

It can be seen that although the Water Margin was completed in early Ming, the version of Water Margin with Chin's commentaries was born on political soil at the end of Ming and was for serving the political interests of the reactionary landlord class toward the end of the Ming Dynasty.

In his Preface (2) to Water Margin, Chin Sheng-t'an wrote, "Although a low-ranking official, I share the anxiety of the time." What brought anxiety to Chin Sheng-t'an was the surging tide of the peasant revolution and the collapse and end of the Ming Dynasty. It was precisely out of his "anxiety of the time" that he cut the Water Margin.

The Cutting of "Water Margin" by Chin Sheng-t'an Has Reflected the Bankruptcy of the Policy of Amnesty and Enlistment of the Ming Government

Toward the peasant insurgent armies, the reactionary ruling class had at all times adopted the counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics of "suppression" and "pacification." What was called "suppression" referred to the practice of firm suppression and ruthless massacre and persecution. What was called "pacification" referred to the offer of amnesty and enlistment in order to buy over the renegades in the peasant armies with office and degree and emolument of nobility. These double-faced tactics were adopted for extinguishing the revolutionary conflagration, and consequently, the reactionary ruling classes constantly made use of them at the same time or made alternate use of them. However, because the situation of class struggle was at variance, the reactionary ruling classes also would lay emphasis on different kinds of tactics in different periods, and this led to the divergence of tactics between those for "suppression" and those for "pacification."

Chin Sheng-t'an belonged to the faction for "suppression." He again and again stated that the peasant insurgent armies "must be destroyed in order to practice enlightened rule." He said, "To an emperor, the wiping out of 1,000 men is as gratifying as the wiping out of 10,000 men." As he saw it, only "suppression" could "rectify the crime," "taking warning from the past, nip trouble in the bud, rectify people's minds and aid imperial rule," thus consolidating the rule of the landlord class. Therefore, he firmly opposed the offer of amnesty and enlistment.

First, he held that the enlisted peasant insurgent armies fundamentally could not be trusted. He said, "We cannot have any faith in the aggressive designs of the wolves!" He also said, "The call for amnesty and enlistment is but a changed tactic of the bandits."

Second, he held that the offer of amnesty and enlistment would impair the dignity of the feudal court and undermine the law of the landlord class. In the "Outline of History of Sung" Chin Sheng-t'an criticized the "eight drawbacks in a remark" made by bureaucrat Hou Meng of the Sung Dynasty who advocated the offer of amnesty and enlistment to Sung Chiang. He meant that Hou Meng's statement for the offer of amnesty and enlistment was improper in eight places. For example, "use of kind words for peace leads to the loss of dignity to the imperial court" and "lightly granting annesty undermines the law of the state."

Chin Sheng-t'an held that the empire could not be administered without punishing the bandits. In the chapter, "Nightmare of the Heroes at Liang-shanpo," Chin Sheng-t'an made Chi Shu-yeh revile them, "You wild bandits deserve to die ten thousand times. You have committed heinous crimes. The imperial court had come to apprehend you on a number of occasions, but you openly offered resistance and killed numerous government troops. Today, you are wagging your tails for pity in the hope of dodging the hatchet. If I pardon you today, how I am going to administer the empire in the future!" On top of this, Chin Sheng-t'an came forward directly to comment, "An immortal statement could topple the fallacy for the offer of amnesty and enlistment in the 'sequel to the novel'." (Chin Sheng-t'an arbitrarily claimed that the part after the 71st chapter was added by Lo Kuan-chung.)

Third--and this was most important, Chin Sheng-t'an held that the offer of amnesty and enlistment to the peasant insurgent army could give no warning and could not guard against the resurrection of the peasant revolution. In his eyes, as a result of the offer of amnesty and enlistment, the peasant insurgent forces "could have the glory to redeem themselves and the joy to escape death." "As those who have committed crimes can be pardoned, those who have not committed crimes will be encouraged to take the same course," and there would be more and more insurgents. He said, "If those 108 people were allowed to survive in the Sung Dynasty, who knows how many hundred and thousand people would try the same course in posterity?" It can be seen clearly that for the sake of upholding the lengthy peaceful reign of the reactionaries of the landlord class and of eliminating forever the storm of peasant revolution, how apprehensive and uneasy Chin Sheng-t'an had been in his deep anxiety!

In Water Margin, the Sung Dynasty adopted the policy of offering amnesty and enlistment to the insurgent army at Liangshanpo at the last stage. This was precisely what Chin Sheng-t'an had opposed. Therefore, he cut away the part about the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment, and fabricated Lu Chun-i's nightmare to presage that all participants in the peasant insurgent would be openly executed: "Sung Chiang, Lu Chun-i and the other 106 brave men were beheaded at the same time on the grass in front of the hall." What was especially malicious was that Chin Sheng-t'an commented after this sentence, "This is really writing of good omen." He gloated over the misfortune of others to vent his deep hatred toward the peasant insurgent forces. Chin Sheng-t'an vainly attempted to use this method to warn against emulation and "to forestall emulation by posterity." He had inspired on this point the reactionary scholar Yü Wan-ch'un of the Ch'ing Dynasty to write the book Elimination of Bandits which gave embodiment to the "night-mare" designed by Chin Sheng-t'an.

Lu Hsün said, "It is very stupid of him to cut away the last half of the Water Margin and dream of a 'Chi Shu-yeh' to kill Sung Chiang and all his followers." ("On Chin Sheng-t'an" in Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. IV, p. 403) The reactionary scholar Chin Sheng-t'an fundamentally did not know the law that as the heroic struggle of a peasant insurgent army was quelled, another would arise, that such uprisings could not be completely suppressed and that such insurgent peasants also could not be completely wiped out. This is where he was "stupid."

The thought of anybody invariably is the product of the time in whi he lives and has to be conditioned by the social environment of the time. The cutting of Water Margin by Chin Sheng-t'an has reflected the bankruptcy of the policy of amnesty and enlistment of the Ming government.

For example, Governor Yang Ho of the three border areas in Shensi had in 1630 issued a "death-exemption certificate" to the peasnt insurgent forces in a vain attempt to offer amnesty and enlistment to the insurgent forces under Wang Chia-yin and others spreading all over Kuanchung at that time. Wang Chia-yin and the others refused to be "pacified" and further strengthened their revolutionary forces. In 1631, the insurgent forces evolved into 36 battalions with more than 200,000 men. Under such circumstances, the Ming government arrested Yang Ho and sent him to prison on the grounds of his poor tactic for "pacification."

Again, in 1638, when Kao Ying-hsiang's troops of the peasant insurgent forces committed a mistake and found themselves in the impasse at the Ch'ehsiang Gorge, they approached Ch'en Ch'i-yü, Vice President of the Board of War in charge of military affairs in Shensi and four other provinces, for "amnesty and enlistment." After the peasant forces made their way out of the log-formed road along a steep cliff, they killed the "pacification officers" of the Ming government and carried on fighting. Because of this, the Ming government arrested Ch'en Ch'i-yü and banished him to frontierland.

Again, in 1638, Hsiung Wen-ts'an who was in charge of military affairs in Nanking, Honan and other places sent "fish and meat" to the peasant insurgent forces, posted public notices to offer "amnesty and enlistment," and again and again sent emissaries to the peasant insurgent forces to "enlist and pacify" them. But he also failed in the end. Because of this, Hsiung Wen-ts'an was arrested by the Ming court and executed in 1640.

"They miscarried their official duties and became a laughing stock to the world." This was the comment made by Chin Sheng-t'an on Hou Meng who favored "pacification" in the Sung Dynasty, and was also used to ridicule those favoring pacification at the end of the Ming Dynasty.

There is resistance when there is oppression, and the exploitation and oppression of the peasants by the landlord class inevitably lead to the resistance and struggle of the peasants against the landlord class. The 70-chapter version of Water Margin with Chin's commentaries appeared four months after the Ming government beheaded Hsiung Wen-ts'an. At that time, the main strategy of the Ming government had been switched from "pacification" to "suppression," and another major encirclement and suppression campaign had been organized against the peasant insurgent forces. The cutting of Water Margin by Chin Sheng-t'an was in conformity with this change in main strategy. However, be it "suppression" with the butcher's knife or "pacification" with office and degree and emolument of nobility, there was no way to stem the surging tide of peasant uprisings. Like the reactionary rulers of all ages, the double-faced tactics of suppression and pacification of the Ming government were bound to fail.

The Cutting of "Water Margin" by Chin Sheng-t'an Has Covered Up the True Features of Capitulationist Sung Chiang

In the version of Water Margin with Chin's commentaries, Chin Sheng-t'an vigorously claimed that the numerous capitulationist utterances made by Sung Chiang could not be trusted. Meanwhile, he also vigorously clamored that the sequel by Lo Kuan-chung was stupid and laughable. For example, in the 57th chapter of the version of Water Margin with Chin's commentaries, Sung Chiang told Hu-yen Cho, "How dare I, Sung Chiang, to disobey the imperial court? It is only the corrupt officials who force us to commit crimes and seek refuge at Liangshanpo. We will wait until the emperor pardons us." Chin Sheng-t'an commented, "The use of these few words everywhere to persuade the others into joining the rebels is precisly an ironclad evidence of the crafty and dishonest conduct of Sung Chiang. But a pedant has written a sequel to this novel and embellished him with loyalty and justice. Why?" There are many examples of this kind. In the Water Margin, whenever Sung Chiang expressed his wish to capitulate, Chin Sheng-t'an would add a comment. He really has given tit for tat and has done a painstaking job. For example, similar commentaries can be found in the 31st, 41st and 54th chapters.

The Chinese peasants are rich in revolutionary tradition. In the struggle against the reactionary landlord class, the peasant insurgent forces and their leaders were not awed by military strength and they persevered in the revolution. The rulers in the last part of the Ming Dynasty of the Chu family vainly attempted to make use of the offer of amnesty and enlistment to buy over the renegades and disintegrate the revolution, but all attempts went bankrupt in the end. Therefore, they again favored sanguinary suppression. For the sake of conforming to the change of the main strategy of the Ming government from "pacification" to "suppression," Chin Sheng-t'an blankly refused to acknowledge that Sung Chiang as portrayed in the Water Margin was a simon-pure capitulationist, and he merely held that his was but a kind of "crafty and dishonest" conduct. This is "really most stupid."

The Water Margin has described the whole course of Sung Chiang's capitulationist activities. After the 71st chapter, Sung Chiang accepts in humiliation the offer of amnesty and enlistment and ferociously suppresses Fang La. All this is a major exposure of Sung Chiang's capitulationist features, and a logical development of Sung Chiang's personality in the first 70 chapters. By cutting away all of them, Chin Sheng-t'an has covered up the true features of the capitulationist Sung Chiang.

According to the ending conceived by Chin Sheng-t'an, Sung Chiang, Lu Chun-i and the others should be "beheaded together" by such a hangman as "Chi Shu-yeh." It is unreal to say that this capitulationist Sung Chiang who "dreams of amnesty and enlistment every day" actually has not surrendered. Lu Hsün said, "The enemy is not dreadful at all. What are most dreadful are the termites in our own camp, for many a cause have been lost in their hands." (Lu Hsün's Correspondence, Part II, p. 775) Through "beheading" Sung Chiang, Chin Sheng-t'an has chopped away many of Sung Chiang's criminal acts for the

betrayal of the revolution. The "termites" have actually not destroyed the cause, and the revolutionary cause of Liangshan has actually not been lost through the hands of Sung Chiang. This is unreal.

Chairman Mao points out, "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching materia by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationism." The 70-chapter version of Water Margin with Chin's commentaries has precisely cut away the part for translating the desire of Sung Chiang and the others for capitulation into action. This has prevented the readers from recognizing the capitulationists and the capitulationist line, and covered up the essence of the Water Margin as a teaching material by negative example to publicize capitulationism. This is where the cutting of Water Margin by Chin Sheng-t'an is vulnerable.

* * *

pumps and diesel engines were completely submerged in water, thus posing a serious threat to "drilling 150,000 meters a year." The political instructor Chai Shu-ts'ai asked, "As it rains so hard, should we carry forward the spirit of the "Iron Man," surmount the difficulties and keep on drilling or should we suspend work and wait till the rainy season's over?" The workers gave a loud and forceful reply, "We of the 3252 Team have never bowed to difficulties!"

On rainy days, the wooden floor on the drilling platform was slippery, but they had their shoes bound with coir rope as they rushed forward to dismantle the suspension system. Those who slipped and fell found their feet, and carried on with their work. While towing the mud pump, all of the 12 tractors got stuck in the mud. Yang Hung-t'ai, deputy team leader in charge of moving equipment, bared his chest and feet and ran around from place to place in the mud and water for many days on end to give ideas and direct the battle. All the cadres of this team walked in the fore to set an example with their own conduct. Motivated by them, the whole team cooperated in unity, and through hard and skillful work, brought to fruition over a dozen technical innovations which in some cases raised work efficiency by many tens of times.

After many days and nights of hard and bitter struggle, they finally successfully broke through the major barrier of 150,000 meters on December 22, thus creating a new record in the well-drilling history of our country. This year, the team averaged 1.08 wells to every member in their contributions to the state, thus completely achieving the revolutionary proposal made by the late "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi.

The Fundamental Issue Lies in the Revolutionization of Thought

The ability of the 3252 Drilling Team to continuously make such outstanding achievements in production and such contributions to the state is the result of the long-term perseverance of the Party branch of this Team in carrying out meticulous ideological and political work, in educating the workers with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and in conducting in depth the movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry."

When this team first came to Shantung from Sinkiang in 1965, it was somewhat loose in discipline and style compared with the units from Tach'ing. In order to properly build up the drilling team through revolutionization, the Party branch sent people to make a special trip to Tach'ing in 1966 to acquire experience. They were greatly inspired by the good experience gained by the various Party organizations at the Tach'ing Oilfield in vigorously grasping class struggle, conscientiously conducting education in the Party's basic line, and persisting in educating the workers with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The Party branch resolved to follow the example of Tach'ing in vigorously grasping the ideological revolutionization of the rank-and-file of the workers.

An educated youth from Tsingtao originally thought that the Shengli Oilfield was a large enterprise with "a large red gate, high enclosing walls,

electric lights, telephones and buildings to live in." When he came to the drilling team to take a look, he found that there was "neither a gate, nor a enclosing wall, nothing but straw huts laid out on the saline-alkali beach." For a time he was flat with disappointment, and was always unable to buck up in work. Later he actually slipped back into the city without approval.

How should this young man be dealt with? That set the whole team talking. Some suggested that he be dismissed while others called for his transfer to avoid affecting the reputation of the whole team. The Party branch held that as this young man was the son of a worker and brought up under the red flag, he was essentially good, but had gone astray due to corruption by bourgeois thought. We should concern ourselves with the growth of the younger generation as "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi did, and have him educated with Mao Tsetung thought.

At that time, the Party branch secretary and political instructor Chai Shu-ts'ai and a number of old workers went to the young man's home a number of times to carry out ideological work with the hope of persuading him to come back to the team. After his return, all the cadres and workers of the team took the initiative to befriend him and show concern for his well-being. The solicitude of the Party and the warmth of the class made him gradually show a willingness to return. Soon afterward, the team launched activities to contrast the suffering of the past with today's happiness. On recalling the tragic facts that his father had to work on the docks at the age of 13 and his mother had to become a child-laborer in a cotton mill at 12, this young worker could remain silent no longer. With tears running down his face, he spoke excitedly, "As my family has also a volume of accounts stained with blood and tears, I also must make recollections and criticism!" He indignantly criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary crimes of Lin Piao, and at the same time he made a self-examination with a heavy heart. He made it known that from then on he would assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, strive to remold his world outlook and constantly raise his consciousness. Henceforth, he studied very hard and worked with great earnesty. Wherever there was hardship, he would be found in the heat of battle. Seeing these cheering changes in this young worker, the cadres and workers of the whole team gladly said, "We in the 3252 Team have won another battle!"

In the ten years since the 3252 Team came to the Shengli Oilfield, there had been constant changes in its personnel with the old workers transferred away group after group and new workers brought in batch after batch. The Party branch all the time persisted in conducting ideological work for these personnel. When the new workers were brought in, the Party branch would first acquaint them with the basic line of the Party and the revolutionary tradition. Old workers who had taken part in the Battle of Tach'ing were invited to talk about how the workers there carved out the career with "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" as well as their heroic deeds in founding an industry the hard way. This laid down a good ideological foundation for the new workers right from the beginning and enabled many young workers to mature faster.

The young worker Chang Ch'ing-lin was formerly a youth from the countryside. After he came to the team, he persevered in studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao for many years, fought and charged forward furiously

when working, and came to be known as the "small tiger" of the revolution in the team. After he was elected Party committee member of the oilfield, deputy secretary of the Communist Youth League Committee and deputy political instructor of the 3252 Team, he still persevered in taking part in labor without watering down in the least the style of the "tiger." Over the past ten years, this team has not only made outstanding achievements in production, but also successively supplied the state with 36 team-level cadres and more than 50 hardcore technicians.

Hold Aloft the Red Flag to the Very End

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, this team persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production, and fought rather well for years in succession. Especially in 1970, all the workers and cadres of the team, inspired by the revolutionary proposal put forward by the "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi, fought in unity, achieved the target of "ten thousand meters in a single month" that year, and brought the annual footage to the new level of 55,000 meters. The Party committee of the Shengli Oilfield especially convened a big meeting in celebration of the victory for them.

In the face of achievements and honor, some became arrogant and said, "So the 3252 Team's made it this time by striking the big gong with a sledge-hammer. Just listen to the noise, just listen to the noise!" Gradually some became slack in the observance of discipline. They no longer adhered to the post responsibility system and were also not very strict with the shift relief system. The old shortcomings of "carelessness, laxity and lack of discipline" occurred one after another.

At the turn of 1971, accidents involving a breakdown in drilling equipment and sleeve pipes struck two wells in a row. However, these two "warnings" were unable to arouse the full attention of the Party branch. Early in the morning on March 16, while a natural gas layer was being drilled, improper handling resulted in flames that shot out from the well into the sky. The cadres and workers of 3252 Team immediately got themselves organized into an emergency rescue shock brigade that fearlessly stormed into the burning site to pull out two diesel engines, two mud pumps and one boiler. But the towering derrick and drilling machine had been swallowed up by the earth.

The lesson learned was painful. Under instructions from the Party committee of the oilfield, the team Party branch led all members to bring out problems and look for the causes around this accident. All were unanimously of the view that some people had become dizzy with success in 1970, and the "tall hat" of 55,000 had blinded some people. This was the most important cause that led to spurting of flames from the well. The Party branch resolved to vigorously grasp education in the great objectives of the revolution to oppose conceit and self-complacency, so as to turn a bad thing into good thing.

The Party branch organized the staff members and workers to study again and again Chairman Mao's "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party" and "Our Study and the Current Situation" as well as his instructions on combating conceit and complacency. In relation to the lessons drawn from the four instances of conceit in the history of our Party that led to the four great

mistakes made in the line, and the two instances of conceit and "hard falls" suffered by the team itself, they studied how the workers of Tach'ing adhered to the "method of one dividing into two" as they forged ahead, constantly scored new achievements and strived to arrive at a right perception of thing and raise their understanding through linking theory with practice.

Through study, they painfaully realized that achievements resulted from solicitude of the Party and the energetic support offered by fraternal units, and there was no ground whatsoever to look upon them as capital for conceit. Even if there were some achievements in work, compared with the grand objectives of communism, they were also nothing more than the first step taken in the Long March. Under no circumstances should anyone rest on his laurels and fall asleep. Like Iron Man Wang, he should forever make revolution and should never stop to mark time.

Close on the heels of this, the deputy political instructor Chai Shu-ts'ai led the squad and group leaders of the whole team and the hardcore Party and League members to walk more than 130 li with luggage on their backs to the 3273 Team of the Shengli Oilfield to study their experiences in vigorously conducting education in the basic line and meticulous political and ideological work, and transforming itself from the backward into the advanced. After that they drew up corresponding measures for effecting improvement.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In 1972, the 3252 Team put forward the new target of "drilling 100,000 meters a year." At that time, some people asserted: "They wouldn't make it even if their manpower and equipment were doubled." However, after the campaign against conceit and complacency, the cadres and workers of the 3252 Team had raised their consciousness in continuing the revolution. Following the example of Tach'ing everywhere, they linked the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardsip nor death with the serious and exacting scientific attitude of leaving no detail overlooked, and had drilled 100,000 meters in only nine months.

To cite their achievements the Party committee of the oilfield again held for them a big meeting in celebration of victory and awarded them the glorious title of "unyielding drilling team." At the meeting, every member of the team was presented with a flower of honor to wear. After the celebration meeting was over, the Party branch did not bring the contingent back to the team right away. Instead they marched with red banners raised to the well site where flames spurted in 1971. Because of the cave-in, the place had been turned into a pond with a surface area of several mow. The workers sat by the side of the pond and felt very exicted as they looked at the awards they had just won and the pond filled with muddy water. Some of them said, "Lessons of the past should never be forgotten. Never again should we commit the mistake of becoming arrogant in time of victory. The target still lies ahead, and the revolution must be carried on." Others said, "The fulfillment of a plan is not equal to the fulfillment of our task. The historical task of the working class is to build socialism and realize communism in order to make greater contributions to mankind." Finally they unanimously resolved to take achievement as the starting point and honor as the driving force, so as to make further efforts to scale pinnacles. With

one mind, the cadres and workers of the whole team went back to carry on the fight.

That year, they sank in all 98 wells with a total footage of 140,000 meters. In 1973, they created another new record by drilling 150,000 meters per annum and were gloriously awarded the glorious title of "heroic drilling team of the Iron Man type." In 1974, spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, this team further carried forward the revolutionary spirit, set high standards and strict requirements for each well. They not only gained better results in footage but also made a new breakthrough in quality, and brought 100 percent of the wells drilled up to the standards.

Since the turn of the year, the cadres and workers of 3252 Team have further raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Presently, they are holding high the red banner and, inspired and militant, they are marching forward to a new and more far-reaching goal.

- By NCNA Correspondent(s)
NCNA Reporter(s)

(With abridgements made by this paper)

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NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Roundup of National Day Celebrations Across China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

people of various nationalities swung into festivities in all parts of china yesterday in warm celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

they hailed the great achievements the people have made in socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, and expressed their determination to unite still more closely and win still greater victories.

cities and villages across the country were festively bedecked with red flags for the occasion. strains of music broadcast over loudspeakers filled the air in a warm festive atmosphere of unity. garden parties were held in public parks in cities. colourful and varied festivities were organized in factories and other grassroots units and in villages and pastoral areas. leading comrades from party, government and army organizations joined the masses in celebrations in the various provinces, cities and autonomous regions.

foreign friends in various parts of china attended the celebrations and were given a warm welcome by local people.

festival activities in the various localities showed the people of china are implementing chairman mao's instructions and the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is spreading. the nation is more stable and united than before and the national economy is in vigorous progress. the great socialist china is prospering with each passing day.

festival theatrical performances in all parts of china showed how cadres and people are studying theory to combat and prevent revisionism. motivated by what they have learned in the movement to study theory, people throughout the country are racing against time in their effort to fulfill or overfulfill the fourth five-year plan. news of latest achievements in production poured in from all parts of the country even during the national day holidays.

shanghai was like a sea of bunting on the national day. slogans celebrating the national day were inscribed on streamers that trailed down from tall buildings. workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, patriots, compatriots from hongkong and macao and overseas chinese converged in public parks, palaces of culture, stadiums, theatres and cinemas for national day celebrations.

workers persevered in grasping revolution and promoting production and worked on holiday shifts. they included workers in the metallurgical, chemical, electro-mechanical equipment and textile industries, railway, harbour and transport workers and workers in the financial and trade department. working on the first shift on october 1, workers of the three steel-smelting workshops at the shanghai no. 1 steel plant all showed good result. workers of the shanghai general petro-chemical works spent yesterday working on a construction site. they pledged themselves to keep up the fast pace in capital construction so as to contribute their share to accelerating the development of the national economy.

in tientsin, people flocked to the five public parks for national day celebrations. theatrical items performed by workers, peasants and soldiers as well as theatrical troupes showed people studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and grasping revolution and promoting production. by september, workers of the tientsin no. 3 steel mill had fulfilled 80.7 per cent of this year's state plan for steel output. this was an all-time record, showing an output increase of 24 per cent over the same period last year. other state production targets were fulfilled in an all-round way.

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the cadres and people showed soaring enthusiasm and their work forged ahead vigorously. an atmosphere of unity in struggle prevailed at the national day celebrations.

in the lake city of hangchow in east china, workers, cadres and technicians at the hangchow silk printing and dyeing complex worked on holiday shifts. having overfulfilled their production targets in september, they were making preparations for fulfilling the state plan for the fourth quarter of the year. they said they would continue criticism of lin piao's revisionist line, and unite to win still greater victories.

in border areas inhabited mostly by china's minority nationalities, people of scores of different nationalities celebrated the national day and hailed the great victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the great unity of all nationalities in china.

in tibet, this year's national day celebrations coincided with the tenth anniversary of the founding of the tibet autonomous region, and in sinkiang the celebrations coincided with the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. the multi-national people in these regions celebrated the occasion ceremoniously. in high spirits, they pledged further efforts to unite to win still greater victories.

in heilungkiang province, northeast china, the hoche people celebrated the national day by recalling their

past misery and contrasting it with their happy life today. one of the smallest minority nationalities, the hoche people lived a primitive life of matshed dwellings and fishskin clothes in the old society. they were subjected to cruel national oppression. after liberation, their life improved as all nationalities in china live in unity under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party.

"we people of hoche nationality will never forget the goodness of chairman mao," they said. they expressed their determination to rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman mao, and contribute their share to the construction and defence of the motherland together with people of other nationalities in china.

the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers turned out for the celebrations with glad tidings of their latest successes on all fronts in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. the various drilling, extraction and construction teams and production teams of workers' family members on the tacking oilfield celebrated the red-letter day with new achievements they have made in implementing chairman mao's instructions since the beginning of this year. the heroic drilling team 1205 had fulfilled 90 percent of their annual quotas by the end of september. all workers of the famous team declared: we will follow the example of our late team leader "iron man" wang chin-hsi, conscientiously read and study and temper ourselves to become staunch fighters for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. we will work with all our exertions to build socialism and create solid material foundation for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

industrial workers in kweichow province have strengthened revolutionary unity and given impetus to the mass movement to learn from tacking since they studied the theory, took a firm hold of the correct line and criticized revisionism and capitalism in connection with their practical work. as a result, industrial production rose steadily and the situation became better and better. workers of the lintung mines which supply the whole kweiyang area with coal fulfilled their july-september plan 31 days ahead of schedule. during the national day holidays, the cadres joined the coal miners working in the pits and did two days' quota in one day as their concrete action to greet the festival.

in celebrating the birthday of new china, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and the people's militia reviewed the excellent situation both at home and abroad and pledged to get prepared in every way against the growing danger of a new world war. they expressed their determination to heighten their vigilance and be ready at all times to defend the great socialist

motherland and annihilate all enemies who should dare to invade china.

among the holiday-makers in various parts of the country were compatriots of taiwan province origin. filled with deep feelings, they sang the folk song of kaoshan nationality "the red sun will surely light up taiwan", and played the instrumental music piece "taiwan island, my native place" to demonstrate their rock-firm will to liberate taiwan. at a reception held in foochow in celebration of the national day, compatriots of kaoshan nationality from taiwan province and taiwan-born cadres now in foochow angrily denounced the dark rule of the kuomintang reactionaries in taiwan, and talked happily about their present happy life on the mainland. they declared that they would, together with the people of the whole country, contribute their share to liberating taiwan and to accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland so that the compatriots in taiwan would return to the embrace of the motherland at an early date.

SINKIANG

Pictorial Album Published in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English - Urumchi, Oct. 2, 1975)

"sinkiang", a large pictorial album, has recently come off the press in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

the album includes 150 pictures taken by photographers of various nationalities. on the cover is a portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people of various nationalities. there are also photos showing chairman mao with cadres and masses of various nationalities in sinkiang.

in 1965, the tenth anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region, sinkiang published a de luxe pictorial album that reflects sinkiang's achievements in socialist construction from 1949 to the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the new album is focused on the great achievements the people of various nationalities in sinkiang, after being tempered in the cultural revolution, have made in socialist revolution and construction, especially in combatting and preventing revisionism and defending the

motherland, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao.

a considerable proportion of the photos presents heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers of minority nationalities and new socialist things on various fronts. there are also photos showing how people of various nationalities and commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army are united as one in the struggle to build up sinkiang into an impregnable bastion in china's northwestern frontier. many photos depict the beautiful landscapes in sinkiang.

DRAMA

Epic Drama "Long March" Restaged in Chinese Capital

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

this october marks the 40th anniversary of the victorious arrival of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in northern shensi after the long march. a ten-act modern drama entitled "long march" is shown in peking beginning october 1.

according to instructions of leading comrades on the central committee of the communist party of china and suggestions of worker-peasant-soldier audience, the play was revised and refined again and again before it was restaged.

with chairman mao's revolutionary line as the key link, the drama artistically enacts the epic long march on stage through the description of the military exploits of the "taishan battalion", one of the battalions of the central red army, which followed chairman mao closely on the long march.

in a sequence of scenes, the play recalls how the red army, under the personal command of chairman mao since the tsunyi meeting, triumphantly crosses the chihshui river on four occasions, turns the battle situation in its favour, and crosses the chinsha river by strategy, successfully passes through an area inhabited by the minority yi nationality, forcibly crosses the natural barriers of the tatu river, the well-nigh impassable snow-clad mountains and marshy grasslands, breaks through the latzukou pass and battles its way across the liupan mountains, before it triumphantly arrives in northern shensi and joins forces with the northern shensi red army and the second and fourth front armies.

the drama warmly praises the great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line over wang ming's opportunist line and chang kuo-tao's right-deviationist flightist and splittist line both before and after the tsunyi meeting and on the long march. in vivid terms, it tells the audience how at the crucial moments of the chinese revolution, it is chairman mao who saves the red army and the revolution. however tortuous the road of revolution, so long as chairman mao's revolutionary line is implemented, the revolution triumphs and advances; departed from chairman mao's revolutionary line, the revolution is frustrated and foiled.

chen chi-tung is the playwright and stage director of the modern drama "long march" which is produced by the modern drama company of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army. before 1964, the drama was staged in peking on several occasions. since last year, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on art and literature, the company has revised and refined the libretto and performance and rehearsed it repeatedly since last year. stressing the struggle between the two lines and the unity of the various detachments of the red army in the campaign, the new version was performed at more than 170 previews to a total worker-peasant-soldier audience of 100,000 in the past year. in the current drama season, the company will continue to solicit the opinions of the audience and make further revisions and improvements without stopping the performance.

DESERT CONTROL

Sinkiang Transforms Deserts

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 2, 1975)

over a hundred new oases have been created across the vast deserts in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china and they have become new grain and cotton producing areas.

this marked achievement made by the people of the various nationalities in the autonomous region since liberation has added two million hectares of farmland, most of it wrested from deserts.

the desire of the people of sinkiang to control the deserts and expand their oases dates back to before liberation. but the feudal land ownership and the cruel exploitation by reactionary ruling classes made it impossible for the labouring people to fulfil their desire. in fact they were forced to retreat before the encroaching deserts.

they have been able to turn their dream into reality only since liberation, and particularly since the setting up of the people's communes in 1958 and the expansion of the collective economy effected by the communes.

in the years following the setting up of the people's communes, the uighur peasants in the hotien prefecture on the edge of the takla makan desert reclaimed over 46,000 hectares of land by relying on their collective strength, and extended their oasis 100 kilometres into the desert. they were therefore able to increase their output of grain and oil-bearing crops.

then during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of sinkiang carried out more consciously chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and enhanced their socialist enthusiasm. in response to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai," they have been building farmland improvement projects on a larger scale. for example, turfan county in the turfan depression is surrounded by deserts; the place is exceptionally dry, hot and windy. it used to be described as a stove or a funnel. the temperature in june, july and august is often above 40 degrees centigrade. the annual rainfall is less than 20 millimetres while evaporation comes to more than 3,000 millimetres. more than 30 windstorms with a fresh gale force occur each year, mostly in the march-september period; they used to destroy crops, irrigation ditches and even houses.

since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the county's 140,000 people (110,000 of whom are uighurs) have been engaged in a gigantic battle against the wind-storms and have forced the shifting sand to retreat. by the end of last year, the people in this county had built 3,100 forest belts of a total length of 1,300 kilometres giving protection to over 70 percent of the farmland. they constructed four irrigation canals lined with cemented pebbles to lead in melted snow from the tienshan mountains 60 kilometres away. in addition, they sank 500 wells and reclaimed large tracts of farmland. the county's total farmland now comes to 20,000 hectares as against 12,000 hectares in the early post-liberation years. windstorms with a strong gale force are now virtually harmless and the damage done by whole gale windstorms has been greatly reduced.

many mechanized farms have been established in what was formerly a wilderness along the 1,000-kilometre length of the tarim river and the yarkand river in the takla makan desert, which is one of the four biggest deserts in the world. the tarim is a seasonal river. during the low-water season it almost dries up, while in the high-water season ferocious torrents often overflowed its banks. now a 230-metre-long dam straddles the river and six big and medium-sized reservoirs have been built, in addition to 500 kilometres of trunk canals and

numerous smaller ditches along the banks. during the high-water season, the torrents are led into the reservoirs and then used to irrigate 133,000 hectares of farmland. tree belts have been put up along the river to protect the fields from sandstorms.

much has also been done to control the 47,000-square-kilometre kurbantongut desert in the dzungaria basin in northern sinkiang. large tracts of raised fields stretching hundreds of kilometres have been built on the southern edge of the desert and along the manass river in the central part of the desert. these big stretches of land, each 20 to 35 hectares in area, are surrounded by tree belts on all sides and served by three to four metres wide irrigation ditches. the tree belts are able to ward off the sandstorms and the water is sufficient for irrigation; the contour plots are suitable for mechanized farming. the oases on the southern edge of this desert alone now total 2,000 square kilometres.

over the past two decades and more the workers on the state farms and the peasants of the people's communes have constantly summed up their experience in fighting nature and have achieved gratifying results by their scientific approach to the problem. people living on the fringes of the deserts used to grow kaoliang and glutinous millet; now they grow wheat and cotton. the alkali soil in areas along the tarim river was regarded as unsuitable for growing paddy rice. during the cultural revolution, workers of the state farms in the area improved the irrigation facilities to wash off the alkali content and succeeded in planting paddy rice. the paddy fields in the lower reaches of the tarim river now total 6,600 hectares.

in the new areas, animal breeding, fruit production and even fish raising have gradually developed. black carp, grass carp, silver carp, big head and common carp have been acclimatized in the reservoirs in the tarim area. the state farms and people's communes in southern and northern sinkiang have taken to growing water melons, sweet melons, grapes, apricots, pears and apples.

the central authorities and various departments in the autonomous region have organized many professional teams to investigate the desert areas in sinkiang; and sand-control experimental centres and forestry farms have been set up in some parts of the region. the state allocates large funds for the land reclamation areas and provides them with large numbers of tractors, harvesters, lorries and other machines as well as fine seed, chemical fertilizer and insecticide.

many new towns and communities have appeared on the oases. on the southern edge of the dzungaria basin and to the west of the manass river, there stands a new town called shihhotzu. it is 17 square kilometres in size,

has broad streets lined with poplars, chinese wax and other tall trees, and an industrial area, including sugar refining, woollen and cotton textiles, paper, foodstuffs-processing, machine repair and assembly, chemicals, cement, tanning and other factories. there is another new town called alaerh on the banks of the tarim river in southern sinkiang which has put up several hundred thousand square metres of new buildings, including factories, shops, hospitals and schools and roads linking it with the surrounding state farms.

CONSUMER GOODS FOR MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Great Variety of Goods for Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

people of the 50 and more minority nationalities in china can now buy from several hundred to more than 1,000 varieties of consumer goods specially made for them.

most of china's minority nationalities live in border areas. they have diverse national styles and habits due to their different backgrounds and history.

the chinese communist party and the people's government have always paid attention to the production and supply of goods specially for the minority nationalities, and, since the great proletarian cultural revolution, such goods have become more plentiful. these include shears, saddles, milk pails, sewing machines worked by hand, ceremonial hats, lacework, bracelets, wall carpets, beads of various kinds, traditional porcelain articles and specially woven stockings. in the first half of this year, the state plan for the production of 72 major such items and 16 silk products was fulfilled or overfulfilled.

since the variety of these goods is large while the quantity of each item in demand is relatively small, the state encourages the areas inhabited by the minority nationalities to develop their own production of these items. at the same time the traditional producers of such goods, such as peking, tientsin and shanghai, and the provinces of chekiang, shantung and kiangsu, have also increased the production of these goods.

among the many cities and areas now developing production of goods for minority nationalities are urumchi, capital of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, sining and lanchow in northwest china, lhasa, kunming,

chengtu and kweiyang in southwest china, yenchi and hailar in northeast china and huhehot in north china. these areas have renovated and expanded about 200 factories for this purpose in the past two years.

in the inner mongolian autonomous region, there are 28 new enterprises for producing such goods now under construction. they will go into operation before the end of this year. the sinkiang uighur autonomous region has renovated and expanded 22 such factories and eleven of them have already gone into operation.

in the yenpien korean autonomous prefecture in kirin province, northeast china, over 80 percent of the consumer goods specially produced for people of korean nationality are now made within the area.

the state commercial departments are linking up well with this development. they have established more supply and marketing stations as well as "mobile counters" and are extending their home delivery service. the circulation of goods in the areas concerned is good, and, to meet the demands of the minority peoples, the commercial workers are constantly improving their work.

SMALL INDUSTRIES

How China Runs Local Small Industries

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Oct. 2, 1975)

the full play of local initiative is a force china relies on in developing her small industries. where do the technical forces, funds, equipment and raw materials come from? a case in point is the construction of a small iron and steel complex in yentai prefecture in east china's shantung province.

located on the yellow sea coast, yentai prefecture covers an area of 22,000 square kilometres and has a population of nine million. through the agricultural socialist transformation and the movement to set up people's communes after liberation, the prefecture expanded its farm production and soon found that it needed to develop a farm machinery industry. because there had been no local industries before liberation, let alone an iron and steel industry, it ran into many difficulties. under such circumstances, the local people had to decide whether to ask the state to provide iron and steel, or whether to rely on their own forces to tap the natural resources in the locality. they chose the latter way.

yentai prefecture started a small iron and steel complex in february of 1967 by adopting local indigenous methods, and in three years the project was basically completed. it covered mining, ore dressing, ore powder balling, sintering, iron smelting, steel making and rolling processes. in the years that followed it was constantly expanded to meet growing demand. now, this small complex produces 20,000 tons of steel, 17,000 tons of rolled steel and 30,000 tons of pig iron every year. it turns out not only ordinary steel but also stainless steel, low alloy and other types of steel and also a dozen specifications of rolled steel.

when the complex was started, the revolutionary committee of yentai prefecture selected a batch of veteran workers and technicians from factories and mines in the area to impart their skills and experience to young workers, and also sent a group of workers and technicians to other areas to study. since 1969, the number of workers and technicians who had been sent to study in peking and hangchow iron and steel mills accounted for nearly one-fourth of the total labour force. some skilled workers and technicians were also invited in from other areas to give guidance. most of the workers in this enterprise have now mastered the essential skills in steel production work.

as for the funds for the construction of the small iron and steel complex, 25 per cent came from state investment, but the rest was accumulated through increasing production, practising economy and reducing unproductive expenditures. agriculture, textiles, paper and food processing industries in yentai prefecture accumulated a considerable amount of funds for building this small complex.

another method for solving the funding problem is by building projects one by one in accordance with the amount of investment available. for example, in the first year, they built a small blast furnace costing 800,000 yuan; in the second year they constructed a steel-making plant costing half a million yuan; in the third year, they opened a mine and built an ore-dressing plant and a rolling mill costing 1.44 million yuan. they put each section into operation as soon as it was completed, and carried on production in the course of construction, so that production went on expanding year by year.

in socialist china, the masses of workers are relied on to make a portion of equipment through their own efforts when building either large modern factories and mines or local small enterprises. this is one of the major means of running industries through self-reliance, and was used to good effect also in the construction of the yentai small iron and steel complex.

apart from 18 machines provided by the state, the 131 pieces of equipment for the first-stage project of this

complex were made by the workers themselves, of these, 77 pieces were made from reassembled repaired parts from discarded machines, and 36 were produced entirely by the workers themselves. a hot blast stove, washing tower and dust absorber for the iron smelting plant were made out of 3,400 bits of steel plate welded together, the smallest bit being less than pocket handkerchief size.

the workers pooled their collective wisdom to overcome the many difficulties met with in the course of making the equipment. in processing big steel-rolling equipment for the steel making plant, complicated techniques were involved and big and special sets of equipment required. using the method of "ants gnawing at a bone", the workers made investigations and repeated experiments before succeeding in processing scores of steel rolling machines and other large pieces of equipment on small machine tools. all these products were up to the national standard.

the hilly land in yentai prefecture, which makes up 70 per cent of the total area, boasts a dozen mineral resources, including iron and copper, but these deposits are relatively scattered. big enterprises found these scattered resources of little use but the small iron and steel companies tapped them to good advantage. in seven months, workers of the yentai iron and steel complex opened up a small iron mine with an annual output of 75,000 tons of iron ore, and at the same time they relied on the rural people's communes to tap smaller pits near at hand. moreover, they built an ore dressing ground to turn the iron ore, which contained more than 30 per cent of iron, into fine ore powder with a 62 per cent iron content. by improving the ore dressing equipment, the workers raised the iron content of fine ore powder to 68 per cent. this small complex has now become self-sufficient in iron ore.

since the small iron and steel complex went into operation, the workers have constantly improved the equipment through technical innovations. thirtyeight important innovations were introduced in the last few years. the iron smelting plant workers renovated the blow and hot blasting systems and built a small blast furnace, increasing the iron smelting capacity three fold. a steel making plant which had only two small blooming furnaces needed to expand. working in co-ordination with workers of other units, the workers made an oxygen top blown converter and an oxygen generating machine producing 150 cubic metres of oxgyen per hour, increasing the steel making capacity by nearly six fold. the plant built another top blown converter this year and further increased production capacity.

with the availability of iron and steel, the problem of material for making farm machines and implements was solved. more than 60 per cent of the iron and steel produced by this small complex go directly for agricultural

use. yentai prefecture is now basically able to meet the iron and steel requirements for water conservancy projects and small farm machines. with state assistance, it produced in the past four years more than 7,000 small tractors, 33,000 diesel engines and 55,000 farm machines and implements of various kinds. ploughing, irrigation, harvesting, threshing and fodder crushing in the prefecture have in main been mechanized or semi-mechanized, giving agricultural production a big boost. the total grain output in 1974, for example, was brought up to three times that on the eve of liberation.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kabul, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassador to afghanistan kan yeh-tao gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 300 guests were afghan leader mohammed naim; planning minister ali ahmad khoram; minister of commerce mohammed khan jalalar; acting chief of general staff of the afghan armed forces and commander of the central garrison general ghulam haider rasouli, commander of the air force and air defence command general musa as well as other high-ranking officials and officers and well-known social figures.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Newspaper Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 1, 1975)

"zeri i populit" in an editorial today warmly greets the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial points out that the triumph of the great people's revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china was an event of world historic significance, because it had dealt another heavy blow to the imperialist system, changed the balance of forces in favour of socialism and revolution, and of progressive forces and all freedom-loving peoples.

hailing the great successes achieved by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction, the editorial says: "the chinese people are celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of their people's republic in an atmosphere of great revolutionary enthusiasm. they have been mobilized to successfully put into effect the historic resolutions of the tenth congress of the communist

party of china and the important tasks set by the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china. they have fulfilled or overfulfilled the plans of industrial and agricultural production, have further strengthened the defence capacity of their homeland and are marching resolutely to make real the brilliant prospects charted by the communist party of china on the road of revolution and socialism. the powerful movement of the multi-million chinese people to criticize reactionary and bourgeois-revisionist ideas of confucius and lin piao has given great impetus to the uninterrupted development of revolution, promotion of production and preparedness against war."

"people's china", the editorial notes, "has become a great revolutionary force on the international arena. it enjoys the respect and admiration of the revolutionary and freedom-loving peoples. it is a source of inspiration and encouragement in their struggle for real national liberation and social progress, and against u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and international reaction."

in conclusion the editorial says, "the albanian people, led by the party of labour of albania with comrade enver hoxha at the head and educated in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, immeasurably rejoice over the great and all-round victories achieved by the chinese people in all fields of the socialist construction of their motherland over the past 26 years under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung. the albanian people hail these victories and regard them as their own. based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and forged by our two marxist-leninist parties and our leaders, comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, a great friendship exists between our two peoples, two parties and two socialist countries. this friendship between comrades-in-arms is being tempered, developed and strengthened in our common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and for the triumph of socialism and revolution in our two countries and the whole world."

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese National Day Reception in Vienna

(NCNA-English Vienna, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador yu pei-wen gave a reception here this evening to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 400 guests present were karl luetgendorf, minister of defence of austria; alfred weihs, director of the presidential office; wilhelm karab, vice director of the office; heinrich haymerle, secretary general of the foreign ministry; anton lebb, inspector-general of the federal army; emil spannocchi, commander of the federal army, and other high-ranking officials and officers.

also present were rudolf sallinger, president of the federal economic chamber, wilhelm hrdlitschka, president of arbeiterkammertages, and former deputy prime minister fritz bock.

responsible members of the austrian research institute on china and the austria-china society, friends from various circles and representatives of overseas chinese were present.

responsible members of the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninist) and kommunistischer bund wien were also present.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to austria and a.r. khane, executive director of the united nations industrial development organization, also attended the reception.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

khandaker moshtaque ahmed, president of the people's republic of bangladesh, sent a message on september 29 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the happy occasion of the 26th anniversary of the national day of the people's republic of china, the government and the people of the people's republic of bangladesh join me in conveying to your excellency and also to the

government and the people of china our warm greetings and sincere felicitations. i am confident that the bonds of traditional friendship and relations between our two countries will grow stronger over the years. kindly accept your excellency my best wishes for your personal health and happiness and for the continued progress and prosperity of the people
of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese National Day Reception in Brussels

(NCNA-English Brussels, Oct. 1, 1975)

li lien-pi, chinese ambassador to belgium and chief of the chinese mission to the european economic community, gave a reception yesterday evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 400 guests were albert parisis, vice-president of the chamber of representatives of belgium; lucien radoux, president of the commission of external trade of the chamber; major general matton, chief of the general service of information of the armed forces; captain ben lemaire, second deputy general chief-of-staff; m. grandry, secretary-general of the foreign ministry.

vice-chairmen of the belgium-china association jean nihon and xavier relecom were also present.

also present were francois-xavier ortoli, president, and patrick john hillery, vice-president of the e.e.c. commission.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to belgium and the e.e.c., and representatives of overseas chinese also attended.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Chinese Ambassador to Botswana Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

chao cheng-yi, chinese ambassador to botswana, gave a reception in gaborone yesterday evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the capital of botswana.

among the some 200 guests present at the reception were quett masire, botswana acting president; b.k. kgari, minister of home affairs; g.k.g. chiepe, minister of commerce and industry; k.p. morake, minister of education; l. seretse, assistant minister of local government and land; other senior government officials and friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in botswana were also present.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Ambassador to Brazil Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassador to brazil chang teh-chun gave a national day reception here this evening, according to a brasilia report.

among the over 300 guests were jose de magalhaes pinto, president of the federal senate; herbert victor levy, first vice president of the chamber of deputies; djaci alves falcao, president of the supreme federal court; gilberto monteiro pessoa, deputy chief of the civil administration office of the presidential house; luis rafael mayer, general consultant of the republic; and other high-ranking government officials.

diplomatic envoys in brazil were also present.

on the national day's eve, the chinese film "a brilliant spectacle" was shown in a cinema of brasilia under the auspices of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives National Day Reception in Sofia

(NCNA-English Sofia, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to bulgaria meng yueh gave a reception here this evening to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was attended by bulgaria's vice-minister of foreign affairs n. minchev, vice-minister of foreign trade k. kozmov, chairman of the executive committee of the bulgarian central co-operative union and chairman of the bulgarian group of the joint committee for sino-bulgarian scientific and technical cooperation s. syulemezov and other bulgarian guests.

present on the occasion were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here.

to celebrate the chinese national day the chinese ambassador held a chinese film reception on september 25, which was attended by officials of bulgaria's foreign ministry, foreign diplomatic officials in sofia and overseas chinese.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Ambassador to Burma Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassador to burma yeh cheng-chang gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 450 guests present were general tin oo, acting minister for foreign affairs, minister of national defence and chief of staff of the burmese national defence forces, and other high-ranking officials and officers and public figures.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here were also present.

representatives of overseas chinese also attended the reception.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Ambassador to Burundi Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

chen feng, chinese ambassador to burundi, gave a reception yesterday evening celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from bujumbura.

among the over 300 guests present were joseph rwuri, minister of the interior and acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; thomas ndabemeye, chief of general staff of the burundi armed forces; philippe minani, minister of justice; gabriel mpozagara, minister of finance and economy; gregoire barakamfitiye, minister of public function; artemon simbananiye, minister of national education and culture; cajetan nikobamye, secretary-general at the presidency; other high-ranking officials and officers and friends.

also present at the reception were foreign diplomatic envoys, representatives of international organizations and other foreign friends in bujumbura.

Burundi President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

lieutenant general michel micombero, general secretary of the party of unity and national progress and president of the republic of burundi, sent a message on september 30 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, most sincerely and warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the honour and pleasure to extend, in the name of the burundi people, the burundi party and government and on my own behalf, to your excellency, the fraternal chinese people, and the chinese party and government, my sincerest and warmest greetings. in the days when the chinese people are celebrating the victory over the feudal system and reaction, the peoples struggling against oppression and exploitation share the joy of the success achieved by the people's republic of china in building a modern and powerful country and in its struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the republic of burundi is pleased with the excellent relations of friendship

and cooperation established between us after the november 26 revolution. it firmly believes that this solidarity will surely frustrate the manoeuvres of all those who live on the blood and sweat of the people. please accept our good wishes for your excellency's happiness and good health and for peace and prosperity for the chinese people.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Leaves for New York for UN General Assembly Session

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, left here by special plane this morning for new york via paris to attend the 30th session of the general assembly of the united nations.

he was accompanied by princess monique sihanouk and keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, and others.

among those who saw them off at the airport were vice-premiers of the state council teng hsiao-ping and li hsien-nien, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress wu teh and hsu hsiang-chien and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

on hand were cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife, as well as cambodian friends in peking.

Cambodian Radio Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

the voice of the national united front of cambodia broadcast an editorial yesterday in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial says, "october the first is a day of victory of the chinese people, the chinese communist party and government and a day to mark the birth of the people's republic of china. on this festive day, the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia

extend the warmest greetings to the chinese people, the chinese communist party and the chinese government."

the editorial says, "in the past 26 years, the great chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by the outstanding leader chairman mao tsetung, have constantly won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in national defence."

it says, "the cambodian people and the chinese people are comrades-in-arms and brothers, uniting closely and supporting each other. the militant solidarity and brotherly sentiments which have been in existence for a long time between the cambodian people and chinese people have undergone tests and developed in the more than five years of war of national liberation carried on by the cambodian people."

the editorial says: "in the new period when the cambodian people are constructing and defending their country, the militant solidarity and brotherly sentiments between the cambodian people and the chinese people have become ever stronger and splendid, the relations between our two countries ever closer and the mutual support between our two peoples ever more effective. as a result, the militant solidarity and brotherly sentiments between our two peoples have set an example for the countries, big or small, all over the world in respecting each other's independence and sovereignty and in developing relations based on equality."

the editorial says: "at present, the cambodian people are engaged in construction and the defence of their country in line with the policy of independence and self-reliance. in less than six months, the cambodian people, under the leadership of the revolutionary organization, have taken their first gratifying step. in the future, the cambodian people and their revolutionary army will intensify their efforts to build and defend cambodia and make the ties of militant solidarity and brotherly sentiments between our two peoples ever closer and more indestructible so that the people of our two countries can make greater contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples in the world and to world peace.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Governor General Leger Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

jules leger, governor general of canada has sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am pleased to offer to your excellency and to the people of your country our best wishes for prosperity and happiness.

may the good relations between our countries continue to develop in the year to come for the benefit of our two peoples.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chadian Head of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

general felix malloum, president of the supreme military council and head of state of the republic of chad, sent a message on september 30 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending very sincere and warm greetings on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

at a time when the friendly chinese people are celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am glad to have the honour to extend, on behalf of the supreme military council, the provisional government, the chadian people and in my own name, to you, the very sincere and warm greetings and ardent wishes for the health of your excellency and the well-being and prosperity of the chinese people. i am convinced that the friendly relations and solidarity of our two countries will be further reinforced and concreted so as to have a better future for our two peoples.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Santiago, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to chile hsu chung-fu gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the chinese national day.

present on the occasion were hernan bejares, secretary general of the government representing president augusto pinochet, and gustavo leigh, member of the military junta of the government and commander-in-chief of the air force.

others present were enrique valdes, acting minister of foreign affairs; herman brady, minister of national defence; jorge cauas, minister of the treasury; luis enrique valenzuela, minister of mining; francisco herrera, minister of public health; miguel schweitzer, minister of justice; jose maria eyzaguirre, president of the supreme court; sergio arellano, chief of staff of national defence; carlos lemay, chief of the general staff of the army; high-ranking officials and officers as well as friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to chile were also present.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese National Day Reception in Brazzaville

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 2, 1975)

lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to the congo, gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 300 guests present were jean ganga-zanzou, minister of water, forests and tourism; vital balla, president of the congolese association for friendship among peoples; and other high-ranking officials and friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys accredited to the congo were also present.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Chinese National Day Reception in Nicosia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu gave a reception in nicosia yesterday evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from that city.

among the more than 200 guests at the reception were acting president of the republic of cyprus glafcos clerides, acting president of the house of representatives tassos papadopoulos, acting foreign minister markos spanos, minister of interior and defence christodoulou veniamin, minister of education andreas mikellides, minister of commerce and industry michael kolokassides, minister of justice georgios ioannides, minister of health christos vakis and other high-ranking officials as well as prominent personages.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in cyprus were also present.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Chinese Ambassador to Dahomey Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

ku hsiao-po, chinese ambassador to dahomey, gave a reception in cotonou on september 30 to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from that city.

among the some 200 guests present at the reception were bathelemy owens, keeper of the seal, minister of justice and law; michel aladaye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; isidore amoussou, minister of finance; augustin honvoh, minister delegate of the president in charge of planning, statistics and coordination of foreign aids; issifou bouraima, minister of public health and social affairs; vincent guezodje, minister of national education; andre atchade, minister of industry, commerce and tourism; other senior officers and officials and dahomeyan friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in dahomey were also present.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to denmark yüeh liang, gave a reception yesterday evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a copenhagen report.

among the more than 400 guests present at the reception were danish foreign minister k.b. andersen, minister of commerce erling jensen, aide-de-camp of the queen k. knuth-winterfeldt, secretary-general of the parliament helge hjortdal, chief of staff of the defence headquarters lieutenant general k. joergensen, naval commander vice admiral s.s. thostrup, army commander major general a.c.b. vegger, chief of the air force material command major general e.f. vonholck, and other ranking officials and officers.

present also at the reception were former prime minister poul hartling and friendly personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to denmark and representatives of overseas chinese also attended.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese National Day Reception in Berlin

(NCNA-English Berlin, Oct. 1, 1975)

a reception celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was given here this evening by peng kuang-wei, chinese ambassador to the german democratic republic.

among the guests were g.d.r. vice-minister of foreign affairs ewald moldt, vice-minister of foreign trade kurt fenzke and chairman of the g.d.r. league for friendship among the peoples paul wandel.

diplomatic envoys of various countries, friendly personages and representatives of the palestine liberation organization also attended the reception.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese National Day Reception in Helsinki

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to finland chang tsan-ming gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

prime minister of finland keijo liinamaa was present.

among the more than 500 guests present on the occasion were speaker of parliament v.j. sukselainen, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs olavi johannes mattila, minister of trade and industry arvo rytkonen, minister of the interior heikki koski, second minister of finance teuvo varjas, chief of the general staff of the finnish defence forces paavo junttila, mayor of helsinki teuvo aura, chairman of the helsinki parliament pentti poukka, governor of the uusimaa province k. pitsinki, state secretary of the foreign ministry matti trovinen and other high-ranking officials and officers.

chairman of the finland-china society matti kajantie and leading members of the marxist-leninist groups of finland as well as friendly personages from various circles were among the guests.

deplomatic envoys of various countries to finland were also present.

China-Finland Civil Air Transport Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

an agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of finland relating to civil air transport was signed in peking today.

the agreement was signed by liu tsun-hsin, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and esa timonen, leader of the finnish government civil aviation delegation and minister of communications, on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were:

the finnish side: members of the finnish government civil aviation delegation -- ulf-erik slotte, special adviser to the foreign ministry, k. j. temmes, director-

general of the national board of aviation, and arhi palosuo, division chief in the foreign ministry; martti salomies, finnish ambassador to china, and matti hakkanen, counsellor of the finnish embassy here;

the chinese side: yen chih-hsiang, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and wang nai-tien and li shu-fan, leading members of departments concerned.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Finnish Government Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese vice-premier wang chen met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the civil aviation delegation of the finnish government led by esa timonen, minister of communications.

present on the occasion were martti salomies, finnish ambassador to china, and matti hakkanen, counsellor of the finnish embassy here.

present were liu tsun-hsin, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned yen chih-hsiang, liang shang-yuan, wang nai-tien and li shu-fan.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

french president valery giscard d'estaing sent a message on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending most sincere greetings on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am glad to address to your excellency my most sincere felicitations. i extend the wishes for your personal happiness, for the prosperity of the chinese people and for the development of friendly relations existing between our two countries.

French Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

the french government delegation led by m. jean chapon, secretary general of mercantile marine of the ministry of transport of france, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air yesterday evening.

it was seen off at the airport by yu mei, chinese vice-minister of communications, and french ambassador to china claude arnaud.

during its stay in china, the french delegation visited tientsin new harbour and shanghai harbour and viewed places of historical interest.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian Acting President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

hassan musa camara, acting president of the republic of the gambia, sent a message on september 30 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending greetings on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it gives me, the government and people of the gambia great pleasure to congratulate you, the government and the industrious and talented people of china. we look to the years ahead for greater cooperation for the mutual benefit of our peoples.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Journalists Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

peking press circles gave a banquet this evening in honour of a ghanaian journalists delegation led by martin tay.

among the guests were ghanaian ambassador to china richard m. akwei, counsellor k. o. beecham of the ghanaian embassy here and mrs. beecham.

the banquet was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere. lu ying, leading member of the "people's daily", and delegation leader martin tay proposed toasts to the constant enhancement of the friendship between the people and journalists of the two countries.

present were leading members of peking press organizations and the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs, including tung lin, peng ti, wang po-ching, lan tzu-an, wang li-hsing and chiang cheng-tsung.

the delegation arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Ambassador to Greece Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Athens, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to greece ho yang gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the nearly 500 guests present were joannis boutos, alternate minister of coordination and planning, senior government officials and other greek friends.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to greece were also present.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

chien chi-chen, chinese ambassador to guinea-bissau, gave a reception yesterday evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from bissau.

among the more than 200 guests present were joao bernardo vieira, president of the national people's assembly and commissioner of state for the armed forces; paulo correia, first vice-president of the national people's assembly; fidelis cabral almada, commissioner of state for justice; joao da costa, commissioner of state for health and social affairs; samba lamine mane, commissioner of state for agriculture and husbandry; armando ramos, commissioner of state for commerce and handicrafts; manuel saturnino, commissioner of state for the interior; other high-ranking officers and officials and friends from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to guinea-bissau were also present.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Ambassador to Guyana Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

president and mrs. arthur chung, and prime minister and mrs. forbes burnham were present at the reception.

among the over 300 other guests present were hubert jack, minister of energy and natural resources and acting minister of foreign affairs; frank hope, minister of finance; gavin kennard, minister of agriculture; george king, minister of trade and consumer protection; shirley field-ridley, minister of information and culture; mohamed kasim, minister of state for agriculture; christopher nascimento, minister of state in the prime minister's office; ulric pilgrim, commander of the defence force; clarence price, chief of staff of the defence force; luckhoo,

chancellor of the judiciary; harold bollers, chief justice of the supreme court; kenneth shortt, mayor of georgetown; and other senior officials and noted figures.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to guyana were also present.

CHINA AND HONGKONG AND MACAO

Chinese Compatriots in Hongkong and Macao Celebrate National Day

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1975)

workers, peasants, fishermen, students, industrialists, businessmen and patriotic compatriots of other social strata have in the past few days held rallies in warm celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

inspired by the excellent situation in which china's socialist construction is more prosperous, patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao organized more extensive national day celebrations. during the festival, the cities proper, rural areas and fishing ports in hongkong and macao were decorated with lanterns and coloured hangings. the five-star red flags fluttered in the breeze everwhere. many buildings trailed streamers with slogans which read "long live the people's republic of china excl." and "long live the great leader chairman mao excl."

with joyous feelings, the chinese compatriots from all walks of life attended celebration rallies, discussions, get-togethers, garden parties, soirees and sports performances. they were gladdened by and proud of the prosperity and bright future of their motherland.

a rally was held yesterday morning by over 1,800 chinese compatriots from various circles in hongkong. yang kuang, chairman of the rally and chairman of the council of the hongkong and kowloon federation of trade unions, delivered an opening speech. liang wei-lin, director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, also spoke at the rally. they reviewed the brilliant achievements the chinese people of various nationalities had won in socialist revolution and construction in the past 26 years under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. they expressed the hope that the chinese compatriots of all circles in hongkong would strengthen their solidarity and, in the spirit of "all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early

or late", unite with all people that can be united with to make due contributions to the motherland's socialist revolution and construction, to the liberation of taiwan and to the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

more than 1,000 chinese compatriots of various circles in macao also held a celebration rally yesterday.

the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency gave a national day reception on september 30. among the 1,000 guests were representatives of compatriots of various circles in hongkong, well-known personages, diplomatic officials, commercial representatives and journalists of friendly countries in hongkong, foreign friends and officials of the britisn authorities in hongkong.

during the national day celebrations, chinese compatriots in hongkong and macao arranged a photo exhibition entitled "the new outlook of the motherland".

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese National Day Reception in Budapest

(NCNA-English Budapest, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to hungary li tse-wang gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were biro jozsef, hungarian minister of foreign trade; racz pal, deputy minister of foreign affairs; szili geza, deputy minister of heavy industry and chairman of the hungarian side of the sino-hungarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation; tordai jeno, deputy minister of foreign trade; major general damo laszlo, deputy chief of the general staff of the hungarian people's army as well as personages from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to hungary also attended the reception.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Ambassador to Iceland Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassador to iceland chan tung gave a reception in reykjavik yesterday evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a reykjavik report.

icelandic acting prime minister and minister of industry gunnar thoroddsen attended the reception.

other guests included acting foreign minister and minister of justice and commerce olafur johannesson, minister of agriculture and communications halldor e. sigurdsson, speaker of the united althing asgeir bjarnason, president of the supreme court benedikt sigurjonsson and mayor of reykjavik birgir gunnarsson.

chairman of the iceland-china cultural society kristjan gudlaugsson, vice-chairman jakob benediktsson and other friends were also present.

among the more than 270 guests were also some foreign diplomatic envoys in iceland.

Icelandic Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with arnthor helgasson, council member of the icelandic-chinese cultural society and vice-president of the icelandic association for the blind, and three other icelandic friends and entertained them at dinner.

the icelandic friends arrived in china on september 15 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they had visited peking, changsha, shaoshan and shanghai.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in India Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

ma mu-ming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in india, gave a reception yesterday evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from new delhi.

over 450 people of various strata and overseas chinese attended the reception. among them were: kewal singh, foreign secretary of the foreign ministry; h.s. vahati, joint secretary and chief of protocol department of the foreign ministry; pandit sundrelal, president of the india-china friendship association; and latifi, general secretary of the all india dr. kotnis memorial committee.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in india were also present.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese National Day Reception in Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to iran hao teh-ching held a reception here this evening to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the about 300 guests were iranian minister of the imperial court amir assadollah alam, president of the senate jaafar sharif emami, president of the majlis abdollah riazi, chairman of the board and general managing director of the national iranian oil company manoutchehr eghbal, parliamentary assistant to the prime minister and minister of state ziaeddin shademan, deputy ministers of foreign affairs gholam reza tajbakh and bahram bahrami, deputy chief of the supreme commander's staff of the armed forces jaafar shafaghat, assistant to the prime minister and president of the iranian physical education organization ali hojjat kashani and other high-ranking officials and officers as well as prominent personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys accredited to iran were also present.

Shahanshah of Iran Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

mohammad reza pahlavi, shahanshah of iran, sent a message on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, most warmly congratulating him on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the revolution, i take great pleasure in conveying to your excellency my warmest felicitations and sincere best wishes for your personal health and happiness as well as for the welfare and increasing prosperity of the people of china.

Iranian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister of iran, sent a message yesterday to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending most sincere congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i have great pleasure to extend to your excellency my most sincere felicitations on the occasion of the national day. best wishes for your continued good health as well as for the well-being and prosperity of the people of the people's republic of china.

Iranian National Radio and Television Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

the iranian national radio and television delegation with farokh gaffari, deputy director of the iranian national radio and television station, as its leader and mahmoud jafarian, deputy director of the station, as its deputy leader concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home in two groups yesterday and today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li che-fu, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and officials of the iranian embassy in china.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, nanking, shanghai and other places.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Ambassador to Italy Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassador to italy han ke-hua held a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among some 700 guests were italian minister of transport and civil aviation mario martinelli, adviser to the president on foreign affairs federico sensi, chief of the army staff lt. gen. andrea cucino, inspector general of infantry and cavalry lt. gen. micola giacobbe, and inspector general of the engineering corps lt. gen. arnaldo giacalone.

director-general of the united nations food and agriculture organization addeke hendrik boerma, diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of chinese residents here were also present at the reception.

Delegation of General Confederation of Italian Industry Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

the delegation of the general confederation of italian industry led by avv. giovanni agnelli, chairman of the general confederation, arrived here today for a visit to china as the guests of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

meeting the guests at the airport were li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of foreign trade corporations concerned cheng chi-hsien and lu yin-nung.

on hand were italian ambassador to china marco francisci di baschi and counsellor ramiro ruggiero of the italian embassy here.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

michael manley, prime minister and minister of external affairs of jamaica, has sent a telegram to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china extending hearty congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the telegram reads:

the government and people of jamaica join me in extending to you and to the people of the people's republic of china our warm wishes and hearty congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of your national day.

i am confident that the ties of friendship and co-operation existing between our two countries will be further strengthened to our mutual benefit in the years ahead.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

vice-premier wang chen met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of the third delegation of the japanese society of returnees from china (orthodox) with shigeru fujita as its leader and masao ogawa as its deputy leader.

sueo tokuchi, japanese friend in peking, and his wife were present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of organizations concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, yang szu-teh, wang hsiao-yun, wang yun and shan ta-chi.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Paper Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 1, 1975)

the korean paper "rodong sinmun" carried an editorial today warmly celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial says, "in recent years, through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticising lin piao and confucius, the dictatorship of the proletariat has been consolidated, the unity of the people of the whole country strengthened and the economic and defence power of the country built up firmly and the mental outlook of the people has further changed in china."

"under the leadership of the communist party of china, the broad masses of party members and people are deeply unfolding a mass movement of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat", it adds.

the editorial says, "the tenth congress of the communist party of china and the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china demonstrated that the unity of the chinese people has reached a new higher stage and has been further consolidated under the banner of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"the chinese people resolutely oppose imperialism and actively support the cause of the third world people against imperialism and for national liberation and the revolutionary struggle of all the people. this stand of the people's republic of china is evoking sympathy among the world people and her international prestige is rising higher with each passing day."

the editorial says, "all the successes made by the fraternal chinese people are the fruition of the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the founder and leader of the communist party of china and the people's republic of china, and the communist party of china. they are the result of the endeavours of the chinese people who, upholding the basic line of the party mapped out by their great leader, have successfully implemented it."

the editorial says, "the korean people sincerely rejoice as their own over the great victory won by the fraternal chinese people and warmly hail it and heartily wish the chinese people new great successes in the struggle to turn china into a modern socialist power within the present century and in the cause of liberating taiwan and unifying the whole of china."

the editorial continues, "the friendship between the parties and peoples of korea and china is an indestructible friendship between class brothers, a voluntary and durable friendship between the revolutionary comrades-in-arms based on complete equality and independence and an everlasting friendship between the genuine revolutionary peoples who oppose imperialism to the last and struggle for the final victory of revolution."

the editorial concludes, "the korean people who have established genuine revolutionary comradeship, kindred relations with the chinese people and treasure the traditional korea-china friendship will in the future, too, as in the past, firmly unite with the chinese people under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and persistently struggle against imperialism and for the final victory of the cause of socialism, not yielding to any storm or difficulty."

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Peking for Tantung

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe led by chang chun sop, vice-minister of culture and art, left here by special train this afternoon for a performance tour of tantung city.

the well-wishers in the chinese capital gathered on the railway station's platform sang and danced to extend a warm send-off to the korean artistes and thanked them for having brought the valuable friendship of the korean people for the chinese people and their fine acrobatic art.

seeing off the korean artistes at the railway station were yu hui-yung, minister of culture, wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, huang tso-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned hao liang, liu ching-tang, lin lin, ho chang-ming, yin cheng-chung, lu jen-min, hsing jen-hsien and liu chien, as well as literary and art workers in the chinese capital.

minister-counsellor li jae pil of the korean embassy here and embassy officials were present.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 300 guests present were khalid salih al ghuneim, speaker of the national assembly of kuwait; salem sabah al-salem, acting foreign minister and minister of social affairs and labour; abdullah mufarrej, minister of justice, awaqaf and islamic affairs, and other top officials and personages.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present at the reception.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese National Day Reception in Phong Saly, Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese consul-general in phong saly of laos wang ti-san held a reception on the evening of september 30 in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were major lieng, representative of the patriotic neutralist forces in north phong saly province; asam, secretary of the phong saly provincial committee of the lao patriotic front; bao, representative of the patriotic front in north phong saly; sisavat, deputy governor of north phong saly province; and other leading members of the local government departments, army units and mass organizations.

after the reception, the guests visited a photo exhibition of "socialist china on march" held by the consulate-general and saw two chinese films.

Chinese Ambassador to Laos Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Oct. 2, 1975)

kuo ying, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of laos, held a reception here yesterday evening to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 300 guests attending the reception were prince souvanna phouma, prime minister of the lao provisional national union government; tiao khammao, president of the king's council; ma khaykhamphithoun, acting foreign minister and acting minister of information, propaganda and tourism; khamphay boupha, acting minister of economy and planning; ministers of the government pheng phongsavang, leuam ratsa sombat, mahakou souvannamithy, singkapo sikhot chounlamani, khampheng boupha; vice-ministers; members of the national coalition political council; and phau phimphachanh, chairman of the people's revolutionary administrative committee of vientiane city; thao moun, chairman of the people's revolutionary administrative committee of vientiane province; other senior officials and officers and personalities of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in laos and representatives of chinese residents also attended the reception.

Pathet Lao Radio Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Oct. 1, 1975)

the pathet lao radio in an editorial today warmly greets the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial says that in the past 26 years, under the correct leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, china has changed from a backward country industrially and agriculturally into a highly developed and strong country.

the editorial says: "internationally, the chinese party and government firmly oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and support the people of the five continents in their revolutionary movement for socialism, the national liberation struggle and the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress."

it adds: "the lao people rejoice at the manifold achievements of the fraternal chinese people in defending and building their socialist motherland."

the editorial says: "the fraternal friendship and militant unity between our two countries are most sharply manifested in the multiform material and morale support of the chinese people both in the past and at present to the lao people in defending and building their motherland."

the editorial notes that the lao people and army are firmly convinced the chinese people will continue their support for the lao people's cause of safeguarding and building their country.

the editorial wishes the chinese people bigger successes in socialist construction and further development to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the people of laos and china.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Chinese Ambassador to Luxembourg Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Luxembourg, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassador to luxembourg li lien-pi gave a reception here today in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 200 guests present were guy de muyser, marshal of the court; antoine wehenkel, president of the chamber of deputies; victor bodson, honourable president of the chamber; emile raus, president of the council of state; raymond vouel, deputy prime minister and minister of finance; emile krieps, minister of public health, environment, public functions and armed forces; joseph wohlfart, minister of the interior; robert krieps, minister of justice and national education; bernard berg, minister of labour and social security; and adolphe franck, president of the luxembourg-china friendship association.

present also were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to luxembourg.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Chinese Ambassador to Madagascar Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Oct. 1, 1975)

tien chih-tung, chinese ambassador to madagascar, gave a reception here today to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 350 guests present at the reception were joel rakotomalala, member of the malagasy supreme council of revolution (scr) representing didier ratsiraka, president of scr; gilles andriamahazo, president of the military development committee; toazara, president of the supreme council of institutions; martin nampanana and marson max, members of scr; salomon rahatoka, minister of public works; justin rarivoson, minister of economy and commerce; rakotovao-razakaboana, minister of finance and planning; pierre rajaonah, minister of rural development and agrarian reform; justin rakotoniaiana, minister of national education; marus randranto, minister of labour and social law; jean jacques seraphin, minister of public health and population; lieutenant-colonel rakotonirainy, chief-of-staff of national defence and armed forces; other senior government officials and representatives of overseas chinese in madagascar.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

the chinese ambassador held a film reception on the evening of september 29 to mark the national day.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassador to malaysia wang yu-ping gave a reception in kuala lumpur last evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

among the over 300 guests present at the reception were hussein bin onn, deputy prime minister; ong yoke lin, president of the senate; ong kee hui, minister of local government and environment; abdul ghani gilong, minister of transport and works; lee siok yew, minister

of health; madame aishah ghani, minister of welfare services; taib bin mahmud, minister of information and minister with special function; and michael chen, minister of housing and in charge of new villages.

foreign diplomatic envoys to malaysia were also present.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Prime Minister Mintoff Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

dominic mintoff, prime minister of the republic of malta, sent a message on september 26 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the auspicious occasion of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the foundation of the people's republic of china, the labour government and the people of malta join me in extending to your excellency and the heroic people of the people's republic of china our warmest congratulations and expression of solidarity and friendship. we also wish your excellency many more years of good health and happiness, and your country further progress and prosperity.

Chinese Ambassador to Malta Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

liu pu, chinese ambassador to the republic of malta, gave a reception in valletta yesterday to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the capital of malta.

anthony mamo, president of the republic of malta, and madame mamo were present at the reception.

among the more than 400 guests attending the reception were e. attard bezzina, speaker of the maltese house of representatives, and madame bezzina; anton buttigieg, vice-prime minister and minister of justice and parlia-

mentary affairs; joseph cassar, minister of education and culture; j. abela, minister of finance and customs; paul xuereb, minister of trade, industry and tourism; and other senior government officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to malta were also present.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Governor General Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

r. osman, governor general of mauritius, sent a message on september 29 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest greetings on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the government and people of mauritius and myself have the greatest pleasure in extending to your excellency and to the chinese government and people our warmest congratulations. please accept also our sincere wishes for your excellency's good health and long life and the happiness, peace and prosperity of the chinese people.

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

wang tse, chinese ambassador to mauritius, gave a reception yesterday in port louis in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from that city.

among the 600 guests present were governor general of mauritius r. osman, acting prime minister v. ringadoo, the speaker of the legislative assembly, the minister of health, the minister of commerce and industry, the minister of economic planning and development, the minister of cooperatives and cooperative development and the minister of women's affairs, prices and consumer protection.

present also were other high-ranking officials, noted personages from all walks of life and representatives of overseas chinese.

diplomatic envoys accredited to mauritius were also present.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese National Day Reception in Mexico City

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang held a reception here today in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 600 guests present were juan jose bremer martino, representative and private secretary of president echeverria; lorenzo martinez medina, vice secretary of agriculture and livestock; gerardo bueno, general director of the national council of science and technology; alejandro carrillo, president of the foreign relations commissions of the senate; roberto salido beltran, commander-in-chief of the air force; generals in the army and navy; and other officials.

present also on the occasion were the wives of the former mexican presidents cardenas and mateos, leaders of the mexico-china friendship association and the mexican society for friendship with people's china and representatives of the overseas chinese in the country.

diplomatic envoys of many countries in mexico also attended the reception.

Mexican President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

mexican president luis echeverria has sent a message to chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, expressing warm congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message, dated september 30, reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the honour to extend to your excellency my warmest congratulations, and, in the name of the people and government of mexico, express the wish for further prosperity of the chinese people and your personal welfare.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique Leader Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

samora moises machel, chairman of the mozambique liberation front and president of the people's republic of mozambique, sent a message separately to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china; chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china; on september 30, congratulating them most warmly on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

in the name of the mozambique liberation front, the people and the council of ministers of the people's republic of mozambique, i extend warmest fraternal congratulations to the communist party of china, the people and the government of the people's republic of china on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the establishment of the red political power in china constitutes a fundamental victory of the struggle of the oppressed peoples and classes against imperialism and for building a new society. in the hard and difficult years of their people's liberation war, the mozambique liberation front and the mozambique people appreciated very explicitly the high internationalist spirit of the chinese people nurtured by the communist party of china and led by the great revolutionary leader chairman mao tsetung. during our recent visit to china, we saw your efforts to help consolidate the revolutionary gains of the mozambique people and felt the chinese people's immense sympathy and cordial friendship for us. we wish the chinese people new and greater victories in consolidating and developing the revolutionary power under the brilliant leadership of the communist party of china and its great teacher comrade mao tsetung. your revolutionary victories are also ours. let us reinforce our friendship and solidarity in the world-wide anti-imperialist front.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of his majesty king birendra of nepal, his royal highness prince gyanendra bir bikram shah accompanied by her royal highness princess komal rajyal laxmi dev shah attended the reception.

among the more than 400 people present were prime minister and minister of royal palace and general administration nagendra prasad rijal, chief justice of the supreme court ratna bahadur bista, chairman of the national panchayat nain bahadur swanr, chairman of the standing committee of the council of state beda nanda jha, minister of industry and commerce chaturbhuj prasad singh, minister of foreign affairs krishna raj aryal, minister of land reform jog mehar shrestha, minister of home, panchayat, law and justice bhoj raj ghimire, former prime ministers tanka prasad acharya, k.i. singh, surya bahadur thapa and kirti nidhi bista, political adviser to the king and former chairman of the council of ministers tulsi giri, chief of army staff of the royal nepalese army general guna shumsher rana, as well as other high ranking officials and officers.

president of the nepal-china cultural association mani harsha jyoti and chairman of the preparatory committee of the nepal-china friendship association poorna bahadur were also present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to nepal and representatives of overseas chinese were present.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Ambassador to the Netherlands Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassador to the netherlands chen hsin-jen held a reception on the evening of september 30 in the hague to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the hague.

among the over 400 guests attending the reception were m.h.m. van hulten, state secretary for transport, water

control and public works, h. schaper, chief of the military household of her majesty the queen of the netherlands, baroness e.l. sweerts de landas wyborgh, mistress of the robes of her majesty the queen, mr. schiff, general secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, and some other ranking officers and officials.

mr. schmelzer, former minister of foreign affairs, and prof. w.f. wertheim, honorary chairman of the netherlands-china foundation, and diplomatic envoys of various countries in the netherlands also attended the reception.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Prime Minister Rowling Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1975)

new zealand prime minister w.e. rowling has sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sincerely greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the people's republic of china, i wish to extend to you and to the government and people of china, sincere congratulations and greetings from the government and people of new zealand. please accept also the assurances of my personal goodwill. the relationship our two countries have has deepened during the past year. i am confident that the ties of friendship and understanding between us will continue to strengthen during the years ahead.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

r.o. omotoye, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nigerian embassy in peking, and mrs. omotoye gave a reception here at lunchtime today to celebrate the national day of the federal republic of nigeria.

among the guests were li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade; ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen mu-

hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, hsieh hsin-ho, vice-minister of light industry, and chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and power.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were also present.

Nigerian Head of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

brigadier murtala ramat muhammed, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, sent a message on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on this happy occasion of the 26th anniversary of your national day, i send, on behalf of myself, government and the entire people of nigeria, our warmest congratulations and best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of the people's republic of china and for the happiness and well-being of her illustrious people.

i would also like to take this opportunity to assure your excellency of our continued cooperation in further strengthening the friendly relations which so happily exist between our two countries and peoples.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Ambassador to Norway Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassador to norway tsao chun-keng gave a reception yesterday in oslo to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 450 guests present were president of parliament guttorm hansen, minister for defence jakob fostervoll,

minister for commerce and shipping einar magnussen, minister for agriculture thorstein treholt, minister for protection of environment harlem brundtland, and secretary general sverre gjellum of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic envoys of various countries also attended the reception.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese National Day Reception in Karachi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese consul general in karachi miao chiu-jui held a reception this evening in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the about 500 guests present at the reception were begum rana liaquat ali khan, governor of sind province; abdul kadir sheikh, chief justice of sind high court; abdul waheed katpar, minister of health of sind province; and many other high-ranking officials and officers.

consuls from a number of countries in karachi were also present.

CHINA AND QATAR

Amir Khalifa Bin Hamad Althani Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

khalifa bin hamad althani, amir of the state of qatar, sent a message on september 30 to chairman mao tsetung, most warmly congratulating him on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the foundation of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to extend to your excellency and the people and the government of china on behalf of the people and the government of the state of qatar and on my own behalf our sincerest congratulations, wishing your excellency continued good health and happiness and the people of the people's republic of china further progress and prosperity.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

NPC Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien Meets Romanian Army Officer Vacational Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with the romanian army officer vacationist group led by major general d. dumetru.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present at the meeting.

also present were hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and comrades chai cheng-wen, hsi chao-ming and tu ying.

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu gave a reception at the embassy this evening for the visit to china of the romanian army officer vacationist group led by major general d. dumetru.

among those present at invitation were hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and comrades tsai cheng-wen, chin yu-feng, chang kai, kuo chin-tung, hsi chao-ming, tu ying and liu kuang-ming.

at the reception, deputy chief of general staff hsiang chung-hua and others chatted about the revolutionary sentiments between the two peoples and armies of china and romania with major general d. dumetru, ambassador nicolae gavrilescu and other romanian comrades.

since its arrival in china on september 7, the group has visited peking, changchun, harbin, taching, shenyang, tsingtao, nanking, hangchow and shanghai and will leave peking for home shortly.

Romanian Newspaper Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 1, 1975)

"scinteia" today publishes an article of its editorial department warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the article says: "the founding of people's china is one of important events in contemporary history following the great october socialist revolution which opened up a new era in the history of the development of mankind." it "has greatly promoted the struggle waged by the peoples to shake off colonialist and neo-colonialist domination and to win national freedom and independence, and has greatly changed the balance of forces on the world arena in favour of socialism, progress and peace", the article adds.

the article points out that under the leadership of the communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people have achieved brilliant successes in building a modern industry, in developing agriculture, in prospering science and culture and in raising the people's living standards. while celebrating the festival, it says, all the people of china are working hard to fulfil or overfulfil the fourth five-year plan to be completed by the end of this year. all these successes have helped to demonstrate the superiority of socialism and draw the attention of the world.

the article says in conclusion: romania pays much attention to the further development of friendship and cooperation in various fields between romania and china. romania is firmly convinced that the romanian-chinese relations of close cooperation will surely develop in the interest of socialist construction of the two countries.

PLA Shenyang Units Hold Meeting to Welcome Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 2, 1975)

a meeting was held today by the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army to warmly welcome the delegation of the supreme political council of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic led by major general gheorghe gomoiu, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces.

the meeting was permeated with an atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two peoples and armies of china and romania. the distinguished

romanian guests were warmly welcomed by prolonged applause as they entered the meeting hall.

attending the meeting were tseng shao-shan, political commissar, teng yueh, deputy commander, and tsou yen and chang wu, deputy political commissars, of the p.l.a. shenyang units. present was wang ti-kang, secretary general of the general political department of the p.l.a., who had accompanied the delegation to shenyang.

addressing the meeting, tseng shao-shan said: the romanian armed forces, inheriting and carrying forward the glorious tradition in the struggle against fascism and maintaining high vigilance, have made tremendous contributions in the struggle to safeguard the security and territorial integrity of their motherland and to oppose outside subversion, aggression and threat. "the peoples and armies of our two countries have always sympathized with each other, supported and encouraged each other and forged profound fraternal revolutionary friendship in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and in the cause of building socialism. we highly treasure the militant friendship between the peoples and armies of china and romania and sincerely wish the romanian armed forces still greater victories in the cause of consolidating their national defence and strengthening army building and in the struggle to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty," he added.

in his speech, delegation leader gomoiu said: the romanian army and people rejoice at the achievements won by the chinese people's liberation army in enhancing its combat effectiveness and in the cause of building socialism and regard these achievements as great contributions to strengthening the socialist forces. "our meeting with the commanders and fighters of the shenyang units today has provided us with an opportunity to recall with joy the solid, fraternal and friendly relations between romania and china. the labouring people of our country and their army are very glad to see the unprecedented development of the fraternal cooperation and internationalist unity between the two parties, peoples and armies of romania and china," he said.

the shenyang units presented the delegation with a silk banner and in return the delegation presented the shenyang units with an ensign.

the delegation of the supreme political council of the romanian armed forces arrived in shenyang from peking by special plane yesterday. in the evening, political commissar tseng shao-shan hosted a banquet to warmly welcome the distinguished romanian guests.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese National Day Reception in Dakar

(NCNA-English Dakar, Oct. 1, 1975)

wang chin-chuan, chinese ambassador to senegal, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

two hundred and sixty guests attended the reception. among them were adrien senghor, representative of the senegalese government and minister of rural development and hydraulics; joseph mathiam, minister of youth and sports; francois bob, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs; captain amadou lame, air commander of senegal; other senior officers and officials and senegalese friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Branch of Bank of China and Other Organs Give National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

a reception in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was given in singapore on the evening of september 30 by the singapore branches of the bank of china, the kwangtung provincial bank, the china insurance company and the tai ping insurance company, according to a report from that city.

present on the occasion were noted social figures, personages in industry, commerce and finance and commercial councillors of some countries in singapore.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Ambassador to Spain Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Madrid, Oct. 1, 1975)

chen chao-yuan, chinese ambassador to spain, held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the guests present at the reception were joaquin gutierrez cano, spanish minister of development planning; jose luis ceron ayuso, minister of commerce; juan jose rovira-sanchez herrero, vice foreign minister; and some other high ranking officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in spain, personages of various spanish circles, as well as overseas chinese and representatives of chinese students in spain also attended the reception.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

william gopallawa, president of the republic of sri lanka sent a message on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, warmly congratulating him on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c.

the message reads:

on the happy occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have pleasure in extending, on behalf of the government and people of the republic of sri lanka and myself, our warm greetings and sincere good wishes to your excellency, the government and people of the people's republic of china. i wish to avail myself of this opportunity to convey my personal good wishes for your excellency's continued good health and happiness.

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, sent on september 30 a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere felicitations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

the government and people of the republic of sri lanka join me in extending to your excellency, the government and the people of the people's republic of

china, sincere felicitations and warm good wishes on the happy occasion of the twenty sixth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

i am confident that the firm bonds of friendship and co-operation that have so steadily developed between sri lanka and china during the past will continue to grow stronger in the years to come to the mutual benefit of our two countries.

i also extend to you, excellency, on this occasion, my personal good wishes for your health and happiness.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation
Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

the chinese ministry of national defence gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the sudanese high-ranking military delegation led by major general tag el sir ahmed el magboul, commander of the sudanese armoured forces.

among the guests were charge d'affaires ad interim m.h. mattar and military attache col. ali ali salih of the sudanese embassy here.

present were deputy chief of general staff li ta of the chinese people's liberation army, and commander huang hsin-ting and deputy commander ho chin-nien of the armoured force of the p.l.a.

in a toast, huang hsin-ting said: both china and the sudan belong to the third world. the people of the two countries suffered from ruthless oppression and exploitation by imperialism and colonialism. they have always sympathized with and supported eath other in their protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism and have forged a profound militant friendship. in the last few years, the friendship and relations of cooperation between the people and armies of china and the sudan have been continuously developed and strengthened. he added: we are convinced that the current visit of the delegation will certainly make positive contributions to further promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between the people and armies of china and the sudan.

in his toast, major general magboul said: ties between the people of the sudan and china are close and strong. we are constantly enhancing our contacts in our common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

he stated: we have joined you in celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. we would like to convey to you the greetings of the sudanese people and armied forces and wish you to advance from victory to victory. your victory is a victory of the people of all countries who oppose imperialism and colonialism.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese National Day Reception in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 1, 1975)

a reception to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was given here this evening by wang chung-li, consul-general of the chinese consulate-general in geneva and acting representative of china's permanent mission to the united nations office in geneva as well as to other international organizations in switzerland.

about 500 guests attended the reception. among them were winspeare guicciardi, under-secretary-general of the united nations and director-general of the u.n. office in geneva; andre chavanne, president of the council of state of the canton of geneva; edouard givel, president of the municipal council of the city of geneva; and swiss friends of various circles.

officials of consulates-general of a number of countries in geneva, officials of some international organizations in switzerland and overseas chinese also attended.

Friendly Match between Swiss and Chinese Gymnasts in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

visiting swiss gymnasts drew warm applause from more than 10,000 spectators in a friendly match with chinese gymnasts at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

the friendly match marked a further development in friendly sports exchanges between china and switzerland. chinese gymnasts visited switzerland last year and were given a warm and friendly reception.

the programme this evening included compulsory exercises in all the four women's events and six men's events. both teams showed dexterous and graceful movements in their performances and the match proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

present were lu chin-tung, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including pai ping, kuo lei, hsu wei-chin and wang fu-yung. they met and had a friendly conversation with paul frei, leader of the visiting swiss gymnastics delegation, and other swiss friends before the match started.

heinz markus langenbacher, swiss ambassador to china, and mrs. langenbacher were present.

the swiss gymnasts arrived in peking on september 29.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese National Day Reception in Damascus

(NCNA-English Damascus, Oct. 1, 1975).

chinese ambassador to syria tsao ke-chiang held a reception last evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

about four hundred guests attended. among them were syrian minister of defence mustafa tlass, minister of information ahmed iskander, minister of culture and national guidance fawzi kayyali, vice-minister of defence yousif shakhour, vice-minister of economy abdullah azmeh as well as other high officials and officers. members of the leadership of the syrian arab baath socialist party fawwaz sayagh, mutaab shanan, ahmed asaad and friendly personages from various circles were present.

representatives of the palestinian commando organizations and responsible members of palestinian mass organizations also attended on invitation.

foreign diplomatic envoys to syria were also present.

Vice Chairman of CPPCC National Committee Meets Syrian Friendly Personage

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

shen yen-ping, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with syrian friendly personage abdul mouine mallouhi.

present was yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Syrian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

syrian president hafez al-assad sent a message on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am happy to extend to your excellencies and the friendly chinese people, in the name of the arab syrian people and my own, warmest congratulations and most sincere wishes of happiness and good health for your excellencies and of progress and prosperity for the friendly chinese people. i am also glad on this occasion to express the confidence that the relations of friendship, unity and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop for the good of the two peoples and in the interest of the consolidation of their common struggle against imperialism and for freedom, independence and progress of all peoples.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 1, 1975)

li yao-wen, chinese ambassador to tanzania, gave a reception here on the evening of september 30 to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 500 guests present at the reception were j. malecela, tanzanian minister for foreign affairs; e. sokoine, minister for defence and national service; d. mwakawago, minister for information and broadcasting; w.k. chagula, minister for economic affairs and development planning; a.h. mwinyi, minister for health; a.s. mkwawa, minister for capital development; i. elinawinga, minister for water development and power; and other high-ranking officials.

present also were foreign diplomatic envoys to tanzania and representatives of african liberation movements in dar es salaam.

chen chiang, chinese consul in zanzibar, gave a national day reception this evening.

240 guests attended the reception. among them were issa shariff, member of the zanzibar revolutionary council (zrc) and chairman of tourism, hotels and social centres; seif bakari, zrc member and political commissar of the tanzanian people's defence forces in zanzibar; and foreign diplomatic officials in zanzibar.

a colour feature film "trailblazers" was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English - Ankara, Oct. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassador to turkey liu chun held a reception here yesterday to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

about four hundred guests attended. among them were president of the senate tekin ariburun, secretary-general of the foreign ministry sukru elekdag, principal secretary of the president's office fuad bayramoglu, air force commander emin alpkaya and second chief of the general staff of the armed forces kenan evren as well as noted and friendly personages.

present also were foreign diplomatic envoys here.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Some Foreign Ministers

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 1, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister and chairman of its delegation to the 30th u.n. general assembly session, met here some foreign ministers yesterday and today.

on september 30, he met mohammed saleh mutie, minister for foreign affairs of the people's democratic republic of yemen; habib chatty, minister for foreign affairs of tunisia; and u hla phone, minister for foreign affairs of burma.

today, he met phoun sipaseut, acting vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of laos; wodajo, foreign minister of ethiopia and bouteflika, minister for foreign affairs of algeria.

Chairman of Chinese Delegation to UN Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 1, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 30th session of the general assembly of the united nations and minister for foreign affairs, gave a reception at the residence of the chinese permanent mission to the united nations here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among about 700 guests present were leaders of delegations to the current session of the u.n. general assembly and permanent representatives to the united nations from over 100 countries.

among them were: phoun sipaseut, acting vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of laos; nesti nase, minister for foreign affairs, and reis malile, deputy minister for foreign affairs, of albania; abdelaziz bouteflika, minister for foreign affairs of algeria; erich bielka-karltreu, federal minister for foreign affairs of austria; a. chowdhury, minister for foreign affairs of bangladesh; u hla phone, minister for foreign affairs of burma; gilles bimazubute, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation of burundi, sarin chhak, minister for foreign affairs of cambodia; abilao augusto monteiro duarte, minister for foreign affairs of cape verde; mohammed saleh motee'a, minister for foreign affairs of the democratic yemen; m. wodajo, foreign minister of ethiopia; a. b. n'jie, minister for external affairs of gambia; victor saude maria,

minister for foreign affairs of guinea-bissau; tengku ahmad rithauddeen, minister for foreign affairs of malaysia; joaquim alberto chissano, minister for foreign affairs of mozambique; alejandro montiel arguello, minister for external relations of nicaragua; aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs of pakistan; carlos ozores, minister for external relations of panama; omer arteh ghalib, secretary of state for foreign affairs of somalia; henry kissinger, secretary of state of the united states; saye zerbo, minister for foreign affairs of upper volta, and rupiah b. banda, minister for foreign affairs of zambia.

present also were representatives to the u.n. from more than 80 countries including: afghanistan, argentina, australia, bahamas, barbados, belgium, bhutan, botswana, brazil, bulgaria, canada, chad, chile, colombia, the congo, costa rica, cuba, cyprus, czechoslovakia, dahomey, denmark, ecuador, egypt, el salvador, fiji, finland, france, gabon, the german democratic republic, the federal republic of germany, greece, grenada, guatemala, guinea, guyana, haiti, honduras, hungary, iceland, india, indonesia, iran, iraq, italy, jamaica, japan, jordan, kenya, lebanon, the libyan arab republic, luxembourg, madagascar, mali, malta, mauritania, mauritius, mexico, mongolia, morocco, nepal, new zealand, niger, norway, peru, the philippines, poland, portugal, qatar, romania, sao tome and principe, senegal, sierra leone, singapore, sri lanka, sudan, swaziland, thailand, trinidad and tobago, tunisia, turkey, u.s.s.r., united kingdom, the united republic of cameroon, the united republic of tanzania, venezuela, the yemen arab republic, yugoslavia, and zaire.

present also were kwon min jun, permanent observer of the democratic people's republic of korea to the u.n.; nguyen van tuu, permanent observer of the democratic republic of vietnam to the u.n.; a representative of the permanent observer's office of the republic of south vietnam to the united nations.

gaston e. thorn, chairman of the current session of the u.n. general assembly and prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of luxembourg; kurt waldheim, secretary-general, and tang ming-chao, under-secretary-general, of the united nations and other high-ranking u.n. officials also attended the reception.

officials of the new york city government and american personages of various circles were also present.

american scholars of chinese origin including tsung-dao lee, chien-shiung wu, hao wang, t.c. liu, sam ting and m.c. chang were also present.

the delegation of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china headed by chou pei-yuan, now on a visit to the united states, also attended the reception.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Chinese Ambassador to Upper Volta Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

hsieh pang-chih, chinese ambassador to upper volta, gave a reception in ouagadougou on the evening of september 30 to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the capital of upper volta.

among the some 180 guests present at the reception were tiemoko marc garango, upper volta acting minister of foreign affairs and minister of finance; felix tientarboum, minister of youth, culture and sports; bonde bagnamou, minister of justice; christophe kam guiliou, minister of public functions and labour; other high-ranking officials and upper volta friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in upper volta were also present.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Venezuela Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Caracas, Oct. 1, 1975)

nieh kung-cheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in venezuela, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 300 guests present were: canache mata, acting president of the venezuelan chamber of deputies; luis manuel penalver, minister of education; jorge gomez mantellini, vice minister of foreign affairs; ivan pulido mora, vice minister of finance; lieutenant general fernando paredes bello, commander-in-chief of the air force; and other high-ranking government officials and members of parliament.

others present on the occasion were victor ochoa, vice president of the venezuela-china friendship association; wu tien-te, president of the overseas chinese association; and other representatives of chinese residents in venezuela.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to venezuela were also present.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Papers Greet China's National Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 1, 1975)

the paper "nhan dan" carried an editorial today, warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial says, "the coming into being of the people's republic of china on october 1, 1949 was a great victory for the chinese people in a protracted, arduous revolutionary struggle waged with matchless valour under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by respected chairman mao·tsetung. this glorious victory took the chinese people into an era of independence, freedom and socialism, and helped greatly in changing the world balance in favour of the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace."

the editorial says, "over the past 26 years, the chinese people have constantly promoted production, giving full play to their industrious spirit and creativity, thus gradually building and developing the national economy, and turning the old china into a prosperous and strong socialist country with an all-sided and developed economy moving constantly in the direction of modernization along with the building of a modern science and technology and powerful defence forces. the position and prestige of the people's republic of china have grown constantly in the international arena."

after recalling the achievements recorded in industrial and agricultural production and in the fields of science and technology by the chinese people the editorial says, "the vietnamese people are elated at the great and splendid achievements of the fraternal chinese people as well as the fruitful development of the militant solidarity and friendly co-operation between the two countries."

the editorial continues, "in their long and arduous struggle, especially in the struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, the vietnamese people have always enjoyed the very warm support and great assistance of the communist party, the government and the fraternal people of china. with the development of the revolutions in the two countries this great friendship between viet nam and china has been further consolidated and strengthened."

another paper "quan doi nhan dan" also carried an editorial today to mark china's national day.

the editorial says, "on the occasion of celebrating the 26th founding anniversary of the people's republic of

china, our people and people's armed forces extend the warmest greetings to the fraternal chinese people. we wish the chinese people continuous advance and new and more splendid successes in fulfilling the fourth five-year plan and in the cause of construction for a powerful and prosperous people's republic of china so as to make their due contributions to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese National Day Reception in Bonn

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 1, 1975)

wang shu, chinese ambassador to the federal republic of germany, held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

nine hundred guests attended the reception. among them were richard jaeger and hermann schmitt-vockenhausen, vice-presidents of the west german bundestag; helmut rohde, minister of education and science; hans-juergen wischnewski, state minister of the foreign ministry; peter hermes, secretary of state of the foreign ministry; paul frank, head of the presidential office; manfred schueler, head of the chancellor's office; klaus boelling, chief of the press and information office (bureau) of the federal government; detlef rohwedder, secretary of state of the ministry of economics; and heinz ruhnau, secretary of state of the ministry of transport.

present also were willy brandt, chairman of the social democratic party of west germany; karl carstens, chairman of the parliamentary group of the christian democratic union -- the christian social union; and gerhard schroeder, chairman of the foreign committee of the bundestag.

the reception was also attended by bundestag members, officials of the various government ministries, prominent figures from the economic, cultural and press circles, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to west germany.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

President Tito Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1975)

president josip broz tito of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, on september 30 sent a message of greetings to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china; and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the p.r.c., sincerely congratulating them on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am conveying to you, on behalf of the peoples of yugoslavia and in my own name, sincere congratulations and cordial wishes for the well-being of your country and for your personal happiness. i am availing myself of this opportunity to wish to the chinese people still greater success in the building up of their country and to express my firm belief that the friendly cooperation between the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and the people's republic of china will continue to strengthen and to contribute to a still deeper comprehension between our two countries.

END

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